

MISSOURI

HISTORICAL REVIEW

U.S.S. Missouri in Korean Waters



Published Quarterly By

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Floyd C. Shoemaker, Editor

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MORE COMMENTS ON THE SOCIETY AND THE REVIEW

I think the January issue of the *Review* is fine. I particularly enjoyed reading L. M. White's article about the saddle horse industry of Audrain County in its early days.—F. C. BARNHILL, Marshall.

I received the January *Review* and have enjoyed this issue thoroughly, particularly the story about Tom Bass.—ESTHER DOWNS BISHOP, Excelsior Springs.

I want to tell you how much I enjoyed the January *Review*. I remember Tom Bass quite well for he always rode at the State Fair here and always won!—REBIE SHAEFFER, Sedalia.

A very fine tribute to Tom Bass and Rex McDonald.—W. S. DEAN, Bucklin.

You will find enclosed \$1.00 for the *Review*, starting with the October issue which has the splendid article about the Battle of Vicksburg.—MRS. WALTON SMITH, Fayette.

As a comparatively new member of the State Historical Society, I look forward with a lot of pleasure to the coming of the *Review*.—JUSTIN TOLMAN, Liberty.

I hardly have the words to express my appreciation of the *Missouri Historical Review*.—HOS. E. CLAY, Jamestown.

The already excellent *Review* grows better by the year! Makes a Missourian wonderfully proud.—OLAND D. RUSSELL, Alexandria, Virginia.

The *Missouri Historical Review* is on my desk continuously for reference and reading.—ANDY J. BROWN, Troy.

I get a lot of pleasure out of reading the *Review*, and I do not want to be without it.—BEN M. NEALE, Springfield.

We feel that our contribution to the Society is small in consideration of the informative materials we receive in the *Review*.—ELVIN HERRMAN, Appleton City.

My esteem of the contents, fine reproduction, and printing work in the *Review* is tops—and how!—CLARK MOOR WILL, Salem, Oregon.

I find the *Missouri Historical Review* to be one of the most interesting and valuable magazines in circulation.—WM. ORR SAWYERS, St. Joseph.

I enjoy the *Review* and I congratulate you upon the completeness of each issue.—GEORGE A. TRIGG, Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

Wish I could get equal value for every other dollar I spend!—MRS. CARL S. LORENZ, Fulton.

We appreciate the newly erected Highway Marker very much. Please send these eight new members the next issue of the *Review*, and we will attempt to boost the membership considerably next year.—W. T. BOLLINGER, Van Buren.

The *Review* continues to be most enjoyable and informative.—ROY A. GILL, Kirkwood.

Always enjoy the *Review* and have quite a file of issues.—MINNIE MILLS NEAL, Kansas City.

The *Review* gives me much pleasure.—BENNETT M. STIGALL, La Veta, California.

Mrs. Boyd read some of my back issues and enjoyed them so much she wishes to become a member.—CHARLIE E. CLARK, Excelsior Springs.

This is the biggest dollar's worth I expect to get during 1956.—HOMER CROY, New York.

I first became acquainted with the *Missouri Historical Review* in 1937 while doing research at the University of Kansas City. I believe that you and the Society are doing a very fine job, and I am enclosing my check for \$20 for a life membership.—GLEN L. WHITAKER, Kansas City.

It is certainly fine that we can have a State Historical Society that makes us all proud to be members.—CHAS. M. STRONG, Macon.

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MISSOURI'S NAMESAKES OF THE NAVY

BY MARJORIE DYSART*

Missouri, though an inland state, has achieved a sustained reputation in naval affairs through the careers of three fighting ships of the United States Navy which have carried her name. The first was a pioneer in her class, and the latest was the crowning achievement of battleship construction, the last of the mighty floating fortresses which the United States has built. The third U.S. *Missouri*, commissioned in 1944, was famous as the site of the surrender of Japan in September of 1945 and saw action in the Korean War. The second *Missouri* was also of the battleship class, and was built at the time that America first emerged as a great power with a great navy. The first *Missouri* was among the first naval vessels to use steam power.

The *Missouris* have participated in momentous developments in the history of the American navy. In 1839, two ships, the *Missouri* and the *Mississippi*, were authorized by Congress, and they were completed and commissioned in 1842. Classed as steam frigates, they were side-wheel steamers but were also cautiously equipped with sails. These frigates marked the real beginning of the steam navy. Other designs were evolved, but the plan of the first *Missouri* was a good one, and her sister ship *Mississippi* continued to serve the Navy until she exploded in action on the Mississippi River during the Civil War.¹ The *Missouri*, however, ended her career almost as soon as it began, as she was destroyed by fire in the harbor at Gibraltar on August 26, 1843.

The *Missouri* was sailing for Egypt with a prominent passenger, American Minister to China Caleb Cushing, aboard. Cushing was being sent by President John Tyler to negotiate a trade treaty with China to guarantee American advantages in the recently opened Chinese trade. The ship had put in at Gibraltar to replenish fuel and stores, when about eight o'clock on the evening of August 26,

*Marjorie Dysart, a native Missourian, is a graduate of Christian College and the University of Missouri and received her M.A. at the University of Kentucky, where she was editorial assistant on the *Journal of Southern History*. She has taught at Trenton, Missouri, Junior College and is now copy editor of the *Review*.

¹*Missouri Historical Review*, XXXV (January, 1941), 250; Dudley W. Knox, *A History of the United States Navy* (New York, 1948), p. 166; A. T. Mahan, *The Navy in the Civil War*, Vol. III, *The Gulf and Inland Waters* (New York, 1883), p. 138.

1843, flames broke out through the forehatches. The officers and crew fought with "coolness, and intrepidity, and perfect submission to discipline" although the explosion of the well-filled magazines was threatened. Aboard the doomed ship were a mascot dog and a pet bear whose predicament added interest for the spectators. The dog scrambled overboard, but the bear, crazed by fear of both water and flames, could not be rescued.



Courtesy The Mariners Museum

The Frigate *Missouri* Burning at Gibraltar

The effort to save the ship was not given up until all hope for success was gone. The burning vessel was a spectacular sight for residents of the town who watched from the shore, and in the morning nothing was left but a blackened hulk. Investigation later revealed that the fire had been caused by the breaking of a demijohn of turpentine in the storeroom.²

The British ship-of-the-line *Malabar*, then anchored in the bay, rendered all the aid it could, and the British authorities at Gibraltar were generous and helpful, as President Tyler gratefully acknowledged in his message to Congress in December, 1843, when he reported the loss of the steamship. Friendly correspondence between

²Claude Fuess, *The Life of Caleb Cushing* (2 vols., New York, 1923), pp. 422-23. Information about the three ships named *Missouri* and the story of the mascots are found in "The Big Mo in Two Wars," by Ray Heady, in the *Kansas City Star*, May 15, 1955, which was the inspiration for this article. Other sources are: *Official Manual of the State of Missouri, 1945-1946* (Jefferson City, [1946]), p. 1083; Knox, *History of the United States Navy*, p. 143.

the American and British governments over the matter helped to sooth tensions when relations between the two countries were strained over conflicting interests in Texas and Oregon.³

Besides the United States naval vessels, many commercial ships have been named *Missouri*, and a Confederate iron-clad gunboat also carried the name. The C.S.S. *Missouri* did not have a glorious career. She was built in Red River, Louisiana, in 1863, and patrolled the Red River until she was surrendered to the Union forces after the fighting had ceased, in June, 1863. She was a stern-wheel iron-clad steamer with sloping sides that were covered with two thicknesses of railroad iron, and carried three guns. She was very slow and had been hurriedly built of green timber which soon had to be calked with cotton and leaked badly by the time she was surrendered.⁴

As the steam frigate *Missouri* demonstrated an attempt to keep in step with progress, so the second *Missouri* of the United States Navy was a part of the nation's response to new developments on the world scene. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, the theory that sea power was the controlling force in world politics was accepted by American military planners, who also agreed that battleships were the crucial units in a fleet that would be able to control the seas. The Spanish-American War had brought the United States into contact with world responsibilities and jolted the country into the possession of a two ocean empire that required the protection of a two ocean fleet. That navy was soon on the ways, and the keel was laid for one of the battleships, the U.S.S. *Missouri*, in 1900. She was launched in 1901 at Newport News and christened by Mrs. Edson Gallaudet, daughter of Senator Francis Marion Cockrell of Missouri. With an overall length of 393 feet and a main battery including four 12-inch guns, she was completed at a cost of \$2,885,000.⁵

In the peace-time world into which the "Mizzy," as she was nicknamed, was launched, the navy was a valuable tool of diplomacy, even if its guns were only fired in practice or in salute. The *Missouri* was a member of the impressive fleet sent around the world in 1907 by President Theodore Roosevelt as a gesture of friendship and also

³*Congressional Globe*, December 7, 1843.

⁴*Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion* (30 vols., Washington, 1894-1922), Series I, Vol. XXVII, 142, 230; *ibid.*, Ser. II, Vol. I, 259.

⁵U. S. Navy Department, *Ships' Data, U. S. Naval Vessels, January 1, 1916* (Washington, 1916), p. 14ff.

a display of the strength of the United States Navy. The great flotilla, with the U.S.S. *Missouri* as an example of the most modern and mighty of naval vessels, showed the world that the United States had become a power to be respected.⁶



Courtesy The Mariners Museum

The Battleship *Missouri* Built in 1901

of Annapolis was serving his first assignment as an officer aboard the ship:

From Guantánamo we moved up to Pensacola for the fleet's annual target practice. I was watching it from our bridge one morning when I heard a heavy blast and saw a geyser of flame spout 400 feet from the top hatch of our after 12-inch turret. Almost immediately there was a second, sharper blast. Four 90-pound bags of powder had caught fire in the turret, and sparks had spattered down into the handling room igniting a dozen more bags. . . . The date of the disaster, April 13, 1904, still looms monstrous in my memory. . . . I dread the thirteenth of every month, and if it falls on Friday, my apprehension almost paralyzes me.⁷

Forty-one years later, near the end of his naval career, Halsey served aboard the third U.S.S. *Missouri*, this time as a full admiral, and took part in her most glorious assignment, the acceptance of the Japanese surrender.

The same forces which promoted a larger navy made necessary an interocean canal, and when the Panama Canal was completed, the *Missouri* was one of the first three battleships to use it. Carrying a group of midshipmen on a training cruise, the *Missouri*, the *Ohio*, and the *Wisconsin* traversed the isthmian water route on July 21, 1915.⁸

By that time much larger battleships were built, and the *Missouri* was considered obsolete. She was used during World

⁶Knox, *History of the United States Navy*, pp. 377-78.

⁷William F. Halsey and J. Bryan, III, *Admiral Halsey's Story* (New York, 1947), pp. 8-9.

⁸*Canal Record*, July 21, 1915.

War I as a training vessel, and when the Washington Naval Limitation Treaty was signed in 1922, she was one of the ships chosen to be scrapped. The second *Missouri* was sacrificed in the hope of achieving lasting peace through disarmament. Her successor was necessary because that hope remained unrealized.



Massie—Mo. Resources Div.

U.S.S. *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. Painting by William Knox

In 1940, before most Americans seriously considered the threat of the war in Europe, Congress authorized the construction of a new battleship of the 45,000-ton *Iowa* class. The legislation was part of a frantic push to build our naval strength to a point of safety, but although the great ship was completed nine months ahead of schedule, it took four years to make her ready for battle. She was constructed at a cost of nearly \$100,000,000 and showed every advantage of past experience and the development of modern weapons. She was huge and fast, 887 feet in length, with a speed of over forty land miles an hour. She bore heavy armament, which included nine 16-inch guns and three scout seaplanes, and carried over 2,700 officers and men.⁹ A small armored city afloat, she was designed to keep up with and protect the swift-striking carrier task forces. The new U.S.S. *Missouri* was launched at the New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, on January 29, 1944, with Miss Margaret Truman,

⁹U. S. Navy Department, *History of USS Missouri (BB 63)* (Washington, n.d.), p. 7.

daughter of Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, as sponsor. Senator Truman made an address at the occasion, predicting that the time would come when the *Missouri* would sail victoriously into Tokyo Bay.¹⁰

By January 1, 1945, the *Missouri* had finished her trial runs and shakedown cruise and joined the Fifth Fleet in the Caroline Islands, from which she followed the tide of battle toward Japan. She took part in action off Iwo Jima and Okinawa, and her guns did their share in downing enemy planes. She soon acquired battle scars which included evidence of the crash of a Japanese plane against her starboard side. On May 18, 1945, Admiral William Halsey took command of the fleet, and with the *Missouri* as his flagship, directed the pounding of the Japanese coasts in the closing phases of the war. When word of the Japanese surrender was received, the *Missouri* moved into Tokyo Bay, selected by President Truman to be the place of the formal surrender.



Official U. S. Navy Photo, Courtesy William Knox and Mo. Resources Div.

Signing the Surrender Document Aboard the *Missouri*

¹⁰St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, January 30, 1944.

On September 2, 1945, she welcomed aboard the commanders of the allied forces who had won the war in the Pacific, including General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. As General MacArthur signed the document, two men who had just been released from Japanese prisons stood watching, gaunt but grateful. They were Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright, who had been forced to surrender Corregidor, and British General A. E. Percival, who had been in command at Singapore when it was captured by the Japanese. MacArthur's speech was brief and the signing was finished within twenty minutes, then a formation of planes from a neighboring carrier roared over the *Missouri*. Along with the colors of the dignitaries present, the ship was flying a historic symbol, the flag that Commodore Perry had used on his entrance to Tokyo Bay in 1854.¹¹ The ceremony was reported from Tokyo by radio, and when it was finished President Truman broadcast to the nation:

The thoughts and hopes of all Americans—indeed of all the civilized world—are centered tonight on the battleship *Missouri*. There on that small piece of American soil anchored in Tokyo Harbor the Japanese have just officially laid down their arms. They have signed the terms of unconditional surrender. Four years ago the thoughts and fears of the whole civilized world were centered on another piece of American soil—Pearl Harbor. The mighty threat to civilization which began there is now laid to rest. It was a long road to Tokyo—and a bloody one.

We shall not forget Pearl Harbor.

The Japanese militarists will not forget the U.S.S. *Missouri*.¹²

The historic occasion was later marked by a metal plaque on the quarter-deck of the *Missouri*, marking the spot where the surrender was signed.

After the war was officially over, the *Missouri* was detached from the fleet and sent back to take part in the Navy Day celebration on October 27, when President Truman reviewed the fighting ships in New York harbor. The next few years were quiet ones for the "Mighty Mo." After a trip to Turkey to return the body of the late Turkish Ambassador Mehmet Munir Ertegun, she was assigned as flagship of the Second (Atlantic) Fleet. In Septem-

¹¹*History of USS Missouri, passim*; Halsey and Bryan, *Admiral Halsey's Story*, pp. 281-83; Knox, *History of the United States Navy*, pp. 624-25; Murlin Spencer, "Aura on Mighty Mo. in Mothballs," in the *Kansas City Star*, August 28, 1955.

¹²Harry S. Truman, *Year of Decisions* (New York, 1955), p. 460.

ber, 1947, she brought President Truman home from the Inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro.

When the Korean War started, the *Missouri* made a top-speed, 12,000-mile run from Norfolk, arriving in September, 1950. During this and a second tour of duty in Korean waters, the "Big Mo's" guns effectively blasted enemy installations.

Missourians continued to be intensely interested in the powerful namesake of their state. She was President Truman's pride, and it was said that he insisted that she be kept on active duty as long as he was President, as a symbol of the nation's strength and might.¹³ Until the Korean War, she was the only battleship in commission.



Massie—Mo. Resources Div.

**Bronze Plaque on *Missouri's*
Quarter-deck**

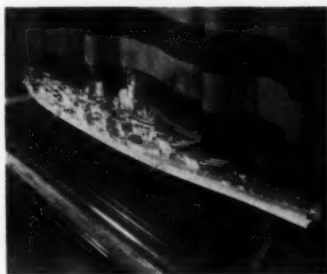
seal and was donated by the workers of the lead mining district. The greatest gift by the state to her namesake was a 281-piece silver dinner service presented December 4, 1948. Purchased at a cost of \$10,000, each piece of silver bore a replica of the state seal and the insignia "U.S.S. Missouri," while the larger pieces bore also the navy seal. When the ship was decommissioned in 1955, the service was returned to the state and is now in storage, as adequate display protection is not available.¹⁴

Two interesting exhibits concerning the U.S.S. *Missouri* are displayed in the Missouri Resources Museum in the State Capitol at Jefferson City. One is the painting of the battleship by the Missouri artist, William Knox of Ladue, which was completed in 1946 under a

¹³New York Times, March 20, 1954.

¹⁴Missouri Historical Review, XL (April, 1946), 442; *ibid.*, XLIII (April, 1949), 290; Donald M. Johnson, Director, Missouri Resources Museum, to F. C. Shoemaker, January 16, 1956.

commission from the Missouri House of Representatives. At the same time Knox painted portraits of the Pacific commanders, General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz, for the state. The museum also has a scale model of the *Missouri* which was built by Frank Urban of the Carder Rock Naval Testing Station. It was presented by the Navy Department to Congressman Clarence Cannon of Missouri in 1948 for his outstanding service, and turned over to the museum. On January 20, 1948, the battle ensign of the U.S.S. *Missouri* which flew above the ship when the surrender was signed was formally presented to the state.¹⁵



Massie—Mo. Resources Div.

Model of the *Missouri* Displayed With Battle Flag

When the third *Missouri* was decommissioned in February, 1955, she ended an eleven year career which included more fighting action than was seen by either of her predecessors. Today she rides at anchor in the Puget Sound Naval Yard, Bremerton, Washington, her guns and vital installations encased in plastic "cocoon" for preservation, her only function that of serving as headquarters ship for the "mothball fleet" stored there.¹⁶ Yet if the need should arise, the U.S.S. *Missouri* could quickly be returned to service for the protection of her country.

Her tentative retirement was the result of a reduced defense budget and another change in naval policy. The development of atomic warfare and the importance of air power had convinced the navy that the giant aircraft carrier, capable of launching heavy jets, has become the backbone of the United States' fighting fleet. As recently as December, 1955, Congressman Cannon of Missouri

¹⁵*Ibid.*; *Missouri Historical Review*, XLII (April, 1948), 281.

¹⁶*New York Times*, February 27, 1955; Spencer, "Aura on Mighty Mo."

stated that the battleship is obsolete.¹⁷ The two battleships named for the State of Missouri served at the beginning and the end of a half-century era, and each represented the best in naval construction of its time, following the tradition of that gallant innovation, the steam frigate *Missouri*, of more than a century ago. Each has borne the name *Missouri* proudly and bravely across the oceans of the world.

¹⁷*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, December 24, 1955.

THE BUSINESS CAREER OF MOSES AUSTIN IN MISSOURI, 1798-1821

BY JAMES A. GARDNER*

Moses Austin is known to most students of history only as the father of Stephen F. Austin, "the Father of Texas." However, he played a very important role in the business affairs of his day in Missouri. This article is an attempt to tell of his accomplishments and his failures.

Born at Durham, Connecticut, on October 4, 1761, Austin had been a merchant and miner in the East before he secured a land grant in the Spanish dominions west of the Mississippi River and came to Upper Louisiana, of which Missouri was then a part.¹ Bringing his family to Ste. Genevieve on September 20, 1798, he immediately took the oath of allegiance and thus became a Spanish subject.² With little loss of time, he plunged into his work in connection with the activities at Mine à Breton, the lead mine on his concession. In addition to supervising the work of his men at the mines,³ he found himself embroiled in difficulties with the French miners of the area. Many of his difficulties resulted from the complex land system and the vagueness of his grant.⁴

Much was accomplished in his first year under the Spanish flag. His workers in 1798 sunk the first regular mining shaft in what is today Missouri;⁵ this was the first shaft sunk in Upper Louisiana

*James A. Gardner is a native of Missouri and received his B.S. and M.A. degrees from Washington University. He has taught in the public schools of Overland, Missouri, and is now assistant professor of history and government at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri.

¹Eugene C. Barker, *The Life of Stephen F. Austin* (Nashville, 1925), p. 2-13.

²*Ibid.*, p. 13; Record of Moses Austin and Family, *Austin Papers*, edited by Eugene C. Barker, in *Annual Report of American Historical Association* (1919), Vol. II, Part I, 2. Hereafter cited as *Austin Papers*.

³*American State Papers* (38 vols., Washington, 1832-1861), *Public Lands* (Duff Green edition), III, 591. Hereafter cited as *ASP, Lands*.

⁴Boston Butcher vs. Moses Austin, March 18, 1801, and Antoine Vincent vs. Moses Austin, December 1, 1807, St. Louis Courthouse Papers (Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis); Ruby Johnson Swartzlow, "The Early History of Lead Mining in Missouri," *Missouri Historical Review*, XXIX (January, 1935), 111. As late as 1824, the Austin land claim was not settled. *Ibid.*

⁵Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians, Land of Contrasts and People of Achievements* (5 vols., Chicago, 1943), I, 253.

according to European practices.⁶ This shaft was approximately eighty feet deep, with drifts extending from it for a considerable distance in several directions.⁷ The furnace house was completed in 1798 and in January, 1799, the reverberatory furnace was finished. That summer Austin's employees completed their work on a number of buildings: a sawmill; a blacksmith's shop; a shot factory; other out buildings; and a residence, Durham Hall,⁸ into which Austin moved his family in June or July.⁹ In the years which followed, the Austin mansion became the nucleus for the settlement of the Americans who crossed the Mississippi to the mining area.¹⁰

Austin's business interests in Upper Louisiana increased during the next few years. At the beginning of 1800, his interests represented a capital investment of eight thousand dollars. In addition to



Courtesy Giboney Houch

Durham Hall, Austin's Home

a flour mill, a saw mill, a furnace, and a manufactory for shot and sheet lead,¹¹ which he had erected by that time, he planned to establish a powder factory but did not do so.¹² From the beginning, he conducted a general store at the mines, where he sold manufactured goods, such as hardware, kitchen and household furniture, and clothing materials, in exchange for which he received miscellaneous country produce, pelts, and lead. Lead was almost an indispensable item in the western wilderness; it had numerous uses, among which was its ready acceptance as legal tender in business transactions. The merchants shipped boat loads of the metal to eastern and southern

⁶Sister Marietta Jennings, *A Pioneer Merchant of St. Louis 1810-1820: The Business Career of Christian Will* (New York, 1939), p. 82; Eugene Morrow Violette, *A History of Missouri* (Boston, 1918), p. 46.

⁷H. M. Brackenridge, *Views of Louisiana; Together with a Journal of a Voyage up the Missouri River in 1811* (Pittsburgh, 1814), pp. 151-152.

⁸*ASP, Lands*, III, 591.

⁹In one place, he gave the date as July. Record of Moses Austin and Family, *Austin Papers*, I, 2. At another time, he indicated the date as June, 1799. *ASP, Lands*, I, 191.

¹⁰George P. Garrison (ed.), "A Memorandum of M. Austin's Journey from the Lead Mines in the County of Wythe in the State of Virginia to the Lead Mines in the Province of Louisiana West of the Mississippi, 1796-1797," *American Historical Review*, V (April, 1900), 519. Hereafter cited as *Austin's Journal*.

¹¹Barker, *Life of [Stephen] Austin*, p. 17.

¹²Pierre De Lassus De Luziere to Moses Austin, July 31, 1802, *Austin Papers*, I, 82.

ports to barter for goods. Austin shipped the items he received in barter to dealers in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and New Orleans, and in exchange he received his trade stock. Money seldom was used in these transactions, as there was little money available, a fact which hampered both local and foreign trade.¹³ The bar lead and shot produced by Austin was sold in Ste. Genevieve, Kaskaskia, New Orleans, Louisville, and Havana, among other places.¹⁴

Austin's influence caused changes in the methods of mining in Upper Louisiana. Before he arrived there, the ore was dug only in shallow pits seldom more than ten feet deep; as indicated earlier, his men sunk the first mining shaft. On his first visit to the mining area, he had found the mines being worked only during the summer months by parties of miners from Ste. Genevieve; at that time no family had dared to spend a winter there because of the hostility of the Osage Indians. However, by 1804, the mines were worked from the middle of August to the middle of December by forty to fifty men; for the remainder of the year few workers were employed and little lead was taken from the pits. Austin had been told that four hundred thousand pounds of lead was taken from the mines in 1796; from 1798, the year Austin moved to the mines, to 1803, the average quantity of mineral mined was five hundred fifty or six hundred thousand pounds French weight, an amount procured in four months by not more than fifty miners. In the first decade of the nineteenth century, Austin and his men worked eight "diggings."¹⁵

After the coming of Austin the methods of smelting the ore underwent a change. When he first visited the mines the ore had been smelted by the French miners in a very imperfect manner. They had used twenty stone furnaces similar to lime kilns. For these early furnaces a floor was constructed of the largest logs available with smaller logs placed about its sides. Three to five thousand pounds of the ore was put into the furnace and a fire was lighted under the bottom and kept burning until the mineral was completely smelted, burned, or lost in the ashes. Before Austin moved to the area each miner smelted his own mineral, extracting about three hundred and fifty pounds of lead from each thousand pounds weight of mineral. With the introduction of the new type of furnace by

¹³Barker, *Life of Austin*, p. 17; Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, II, 559.

¹⁴*Austin Papers*, I, 55, 80, 371; Louis Houck, *A History of Missouri from the Earliest Explorations and Settlements until the Admission of the State into the Union* (3 vols., Chicago, 1908), I, 285.

¹⁵Swartzlow, "Early History of Lead Mining," p. 111; *Austin's Journal*, pp. 519, 540; *ASP*, *Lands*, I, 189; *ibid.*, III, 591.

Austin, 65 percent of the lead was derived from the ore, rather than the 35 percent indicated above.¹⁶ This reverberatory furnace built by Austin was the first one especially adapted to the nature of the mines and of the metal to be constructed in the "lead belt" of Missouri.¹⁷ After the establishment of his furnace the French miners found it more to their advantage to sell their mineral to him rather than to melt it themselves; while there had been twenty furnaces in 1798, there was but one in use in 1802.¹⁸ Some people, however, believed that possibly "the more simple and awkward mode of manufacturing lead as practiced by the intenterant pursuers of this metal is . . . equally profitable; especially as they smelt the mineral on the ground where they obtain it, and are not at the trouble and expense of removing it to a distance for this operation."¹⁹

With the transfer of Upper Louisiana to the United States in 1804, Austin's lead business continued to progress and increase for a time, although certain changes came about. On September 14, 1805, Austin and one of his partners, Pierre Charles Dehault Delassus de Luziere, agreed to end their partnership;²⁰ from that time, his only partner in the business was John Rice Jones. As he became aware of the desirability of a closer depot for the products of his mines and furnaces, he developed a road from his lands to the mouth of the Joachim Creek, approximately thirty miles south of St. Louis. This became the site of Herculanum, which he helped to lay out in 1808. Two years later he completed a shot factory at this new town where he employed from forty to fifty men.²¹ Then on March 28, 1812, an announcement was made of the expiration of the Austin-Jones partnership, operating under the firm name of Moses Austin and Company. However, Austin's business did not seem to be adversely affected by the loss of his partners, for he continued to smelt large amounts of lead and to ship his lead products to such far-away places as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Nashville.²²

¹⁶Swartzlow, "Early History of Lead Mining," pp. 111-12.

¹⁷Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, II, 937.

¹⁸ASP, *Lands*, I, 189; Ada Paris Klein (ed.), "Lead Mining in Pioneer Missouri," *Missouri Historical Review*, XLIII (April, 1949), 259.

¹⁹Amos Stoddard, *Sketches, Historical and Descriptive, of Louisiana* (Philadelphia, 1812), p. 397.

²⁰Swartzlow, "Early History of Lead Mining," p. 112; *Austin Papers*, I, 99.

²¹Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 141; St. Louis *Louisiana Gazette*, March 8, 1810; Klein, "Lead Mining in Pioneer Missouri," p. 261; David W. Eaton, "How Missouri Counties, Towns and Streams Were Named," *Missouri Historical Review*, XI (January, 1917), 180.

²²*Louisiana Gazette*, March 28, 1812; *Austin Papers*, I, 153-55, 159, 172-73, 190-91, 218.

In connection with his mining activities Austin engaged in "racking controversies."²³ At that time, Missouri was not an easy place in which to live. Frontiersmen from east of the Mississippi were pouring into the area, and the law was lax. Although Austin was the possessor of many outstanding virtues, the Missouri of his day called for an adaptability and tact which he lacked. Nor did his impetuous temper help him in his relations with other men of the frontier. The result was that he had controversies with some unscrupulous neighbors.

One such neighbor was John Smith T, a man of wealth and a prominent citizen of the lead mining area. Smith was distinguished for his rare expertness in the use of fire-arms, the duels he had fought, and the number of men he had killed.²⁴ In July, 1805, Smith accused Austin of wishing to appropriate some of his lands and attempted to have the pioneer industrialist removed as a judge of the Ste. Genevieve Court of Common Pleas. Austin, on July 22, 1805, wrote to the territorial governor, James Wilkinson, trying to refute charges which Smith had made, but the governor apparently looked on the owner of Mine à Breton with disfavor.²⁵ Many people believed Smith when he quoted Wilkinson as having said that Austin should be immediately discharged from office in disgrace, and the judge was removed from office. He was told that Smith had boasted that he would never hold office of any kind again,



Courtesy Mo. Hist. Soc.

Moses Austin

²³Barker, *Life of Austin*, p. 14.

²⁴John F. Darby, *Personal Recollections of Many Prominent People Whom I Have Known* (St. Louis, 1880), pp. 84-86.

²⁵John Smith T to Governor Wilkinson, July 8, 1805, in Clarence E. Carter (ed.), *The Territorial Papers of the United States* (20 vols. to date, Washington, 1934-), XIII, 210; *Austin Papers*, I, 97-98.

and that he had also said: "I have taken care that the Govr is well informed" of his conduct.²⁶

The bad feeling between the ill-tempered mining entrepreneurs continued the following year. In 1806, Smith attempted to locate part of a claim on Moses Austin's land. On August 7, Joseph C. Browne, territorial secretary and the business partner of Smith, gave Austin a letter indicating that Smith intended to claim all of Austin's land. From different sources, Austin learned of statements by Smith that he was in possession of a concession for a thousand or so acres of land which he was authorized to locate on any land in that territory and that he planned to include the Mine à Breton tract, belonging to Austin, within his location. Learning of this, Austin warned: "I shall prosecute to the utmost Extent of the Law, all persons that Commit a Trespass on any part of my land."²⁷ Smith did not carry out his plan to claim the Austin tract, as the New Diggings, located about two miles from Mine à Breton, offered even greater profits.

Austin engaged in controversies with other prominent men of the time. In the disputes, he appears to have been right most of the time, for he had the friendship of the most worthy of his contemporaries, as well as the trust of the officials of the United States after Upper Louisiana passed into American hands.



Sketch by C. A. Lesueur

Moses Austin's Potosi

cially interested in a tanyard at Mine à Breton, but he offered it

In addition to his mining interests, the pioneer miner had other business interests. He made plans in 1808 to import goods from Europe to Missouri, but he found himself thwarted by international conditions, as the storm clouds which were gathering to bring about the War of 1812 already were hampering international trade. As of January 24, 1810, Austin was finan-

²⁶Frederick Bates to James Madison, September 25, 1807, in Thomas Maitland Marshall, *The Life and Papers of Frederick Bates* (2 vols., St. Louis, 1926), I, 194; Moses Austin to Rufus Easton, August 14, 1805, in Rufus Easton Papers (Missouri Historical Society).

²⁷*Austin Papers*, I, 123; Colton Lyle Willms, "Lead Mining in Missouri, 1700-1811" (Unpublished Master's thesis, Washington University, St. Louis, 1935), p. 87.

for rent on March 28, 1812. The general store similar to that at Mine à Breton had been set up in Herculaneum by 1812.²⁸

During the second decade of the nineteenth century Austin's fortunes began to decline. The troubles encountered by his wife help to illustrate this. In May, 1811, she left Missouri for her health, taking with her James and Emily, her son and daughter, to continue their education in the East. The party, escorted by one Elisha Lewis and accompanied by a maid, went down the Mississippi River on a barge to New Orleans, where they boarded a ship to Baltimore. The cost for the party came to two hundred and fifty dollars. A consignment of feathers, fur, venison hams, and lead was to pay the cost of traveling and provide money for the living expenses. Mrs. Austin encountered great embarrassment and humiliation because of the system of uncertain transportation and inadequate currency which then existed. She was often short of funds because of delayed collections, fluctuating prices, and losses from counterfeit banknotes, among other things. Although she was thought to be the wife of a wealthy man, she was put in the embarrassing situation of having to borrow for indispensable necessities. Finally, deprived of the means for remaining away from her Missouri home any longer, she returned from the East in the spring of 1813.²⁹

The causes for the decline in Austin's fortunes were varied. In 1812, the mining district of southeast Missouri experienced depressed business conditions. Austin wrote: "the Indian War first put a general stop to all business, by drawing off all the troops to the *frontier*. Since they returned the Weather has been most unfavorable to mining and little has been done." There were not many dry goods on hand during the War of 1812, and Austin believed that a good supply would move quickly, but the big problem was the payment of the goods. On December 4, 1812, he reported that the merchant took a great chance in selling on credit, but many people lacked money to pay for the goods. Late in 1812 and early in 1813, Austin had a difficult time making collections, and lead production at the mines was declining. He involved himself heavily in a vain attempt to exploit his mine on a grand scale with slaves, and on June 20, 1816, he finally turned over his mining

²⁸Barker, *Life of Austin*, 17; Moses Austin to Seth Hunt, July 25, 1808, *Austin Papers*, I, 150; Darius Shaw to Moses Austin, January 24, 1810, *ibid.*, 163-64; *Louisiana Gazette*, March 28, 1812.

²⁹*Austin Papers*, I, 2, 211; Barker, *Life of Austin*, pp. 21-22.

properties to his eldest son, Stephen, and he and his wife went to live in Herculaneum.³⁰

The Bank of St. Louis also played a part in the decline of Austin's fortunes. Not only was he responsible in part for its establishment, but he also played a part in the subsequent history of the institution. Because trade in Missouri was hampered by lack of money, he and some of his associates in Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis applied to the territorial legislature for authority to establish a bank. The resulting legislation was entitled, "An act to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of St. Louis," approved and effective on August 21, 1813. The bank was to be located in St. Louis with a capital stock of \$150,000 at \$100 per share. Books for the receipt of subscriptions, to be opened at St. Louis, Cape Girardeau, St. Charles, Ste. Genevieve, New Madrid, and Mine à Breton, would remain open until one-half the stock had been subscribed, after which time the president and directors might sell stock. Austin was one of the thirteen men, appointed by the legislature as commissioners of the new bank, who opened the subscription books at the designated places. When a sufficient number of shares had been subscribed to authorize the calling of the stockholders for the purpose of electing directors, a notice was printed in the *Missouri Gazette* of July 13, 1816, that the stockholders should meet at the courthouse in St. Louis on the first Monday in September, 1816, at which time and place thirteen directors were to be elected. Here, Austin was chosen a director. Meeting at the Union Hotel in St. Louis on September 20, he and his fellow commissioners elected Samuel Hammond as the new president. During this early period, Austin had much confidence in the bank and told his daughter: "When the Bank is under way it will be of great advantage to all of us."³¹

Although an announcement November 23, 1816, said that the bank would open for business on Monday, December 2, 1816, with Robert Simpson as acting cashier, it did not open until December 13, "in the building immediately in the rear of Messrs. Riddick & Pilcher's store." Thus it was that St. Louis, a thriving river town with a population of thirty-five hundred people and with a business capital of nearly one million dollars, got its first bank.³²

³⁰*Austin Papers*, I, 218, 220, 222, 3, 241-47, 300.

³¹Barker, *Life of Austin*, p. 17; Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 490-91; *Missouri Gazette*, September 7, 21, 1816; *Austin Papers*, I, 200.

³²*Missouri Gazette*, November 23, December 14, 1816; J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Saint Louis City and County* (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1883), II, 1365.

The business of the bank moved along in routine fashion until the middle of 1817, but writing to a relative on July 5, Austin enclosed one hundred dollars in bank notes which he said was all that he could withdraw from the bank at that time. He said that the newly-organized Bank of Missouri was the cause of the difficulty and that the new institution had caused a run on the older one. Austin believed that, "every exertion is making by the Bank of Missouri to run us down."³³ Events of 1818 and 1819 saw the death of the Bank of St. Louis. Several stockholders, including Thomas Hart Benton, Joshua Pilcher, and Elias Rector, came to doubt the banking wisdom and honesty of cashier John B. N. Smith. At a directors' meeting February 11, 1818, Pilcher succeeded in having Smith removed, but a controversy developed over Smith's successor, and with the election of T. W. Smith, three directors resigned in protest.

Dissatisfied with the redemption policies of the bank, the minority argued that the firm under its existing management had shown itself unable to redeem their notes with specie. On February 11, 1818, there was a gathering in the street in front of the bank, and Benton and Rector pushed into the building, calling the others to follow. There they held an informal stockholders' meeting, took possession of the keys to the outer door of the bank, ordered the bank's subordinate officers to leave the premises, and locked the doors. When they demanded the keys to the safe, the directors refused them, but Pilcher, Benton, and some others made their way to Pilcher's "counting room" where a committee was formed to make sure that the institution did not reopen until the minority group was satisfied. On February 12, the bank officials demanded the return of the keys in vain, and the bank remained closed. The directors then instituted court proceedings to regain control, and on February 13, a grand jury reported indictments against Benton, Pilcher, Rector, *et al.*, for striding in and taking over the bank building and the bank's assets. They were not convicted, although all the dissidents had to post bonds to keep the peace toward the bank president and the new cashier.³⁴

³³Austin Papers, I, 316-17.

³⁴William Nisbet Chambers, "The Education of a Democrat—the Formative Years of Thomas Hart Benton, and the Development of His Political Ideas, 1782-1826" (Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Washington University, St. Louis, 1949), 205-8; *Missouri Gazette*, February 20, 1818; John Ray Cable, "The Bank of the State of Missouri," *Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law*, CII (1923), 327.

Therefore, on February 16, Pilcher and his associates returned the keys. The *Missouri Gazette* of February 20 printed a statement of the president and directors which protested the actions of Pilcher and his associates, but Pilcher felt that the protest "said to be made at the request of the President & Directors, was done by Col. Hammond, Moses Austin and T. W. Smith."³⁵ The bank was scheduled to open on February 23, 1818, but the opening was delayed. Toward the end of February, the minority, led by Benton, Pilcher, and Rector, wrote out a statement protesting the bank's failure to pay notes in cash and its failure to reopen. This course, they insisted, was likely to injure the stockholders' interests. This

protest was signed by fifteen men. On March 10, 1818, the doors of the troubled financial institution swung open once more.³⁶

The bank's difficulties continued through the rest of its short life. When the names of its directors were published in the *Missouri Gazette* of April 24, 1818, the name of Moses Austin did not appear; however, the name of his eldest son, Stephen, was on the list. Shortly after this, on May 15, a writer in the *Gazette* observed that the bank was "out of business at present for want of funds," but he added: "The Bank is not dead—it only sleepeth." In July, 1818, William O'Hara became cashier and the new president was to be Risdon H. Price. As of December 14, Austin's son ceased to be a director. Opening its doors once more on March 3, 1819, it began to redeem its bills with



Courtesy Adella B. Moore

Statue of Moses Austin in San Antonio, Texas

specie; however, shortly thereafter it closed its doors and distributed its assets. Its career had resulted in damage to the

³⁵*Missouri Gazette*, March 13, 1818.

³⁶*Ibid.*, March 6, 13, 1818; Chambers, "The Education of a Democrat," 207-8.

community, loss to the stockholders and a mass of litigation, including suits by the bank against Hammond and a majority of the directors and former directors, including Austin.³⁷

With the failure of the Bank of St. Louis, Moses Austin was ruined financially by the over-extension of his own credit through the bank. In an attempt to obtain money with which to pay off his debts, he began to sell much of his property. On April 15, 1818, Austin and Samuel Hammond sold 150 feet of land 120 feet deep on Durham Street in Herculeum. On June 4, they divided their ninety-four Herculeum town lots between them, each taking one-half of the lots.³⁸ Advertising in the *Missouri Gazette* of June 12, 1818, he offered to sell the Mine à Breton estate; on September 13, he reported that he had been offered \$50,000 for this property, but refused the amount, although he was determined to sell. On February 26, 1819, he advertised property for sale in Potosi and Herculeum.³⁹ He sold three acres of land at Potosi on March 1, and sold 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres near Potosi the next day.⁴⁰ Thus he had started disposing of his property in Jefferson and Washington counties.

Austin's financial status grew worse in the latter part of 1819 and the early part of 1820. In November, 1819, George Hammond, the sheriff of Jefferson County, "by virtue of four Executions to me directed from Circuit Courts of the Counties of Jefferson and St. Louis in favor of James Cox, Jr., Christian Wilt, Elijah Beebe and R. Wash against Moses Austin," said that on November 23, 1819, he would hold a public sale in Herculeum of certain specified property of Moses Austin "for ready cash" to satisfy the claims mentioned above.⁴¹ By the middle of March, 1820, Austin's fortunes had fallen so low that he had been imprisoned for debt in Herculeum. In the *Missouri Gazette* of March 15, 1820, he stated that on Saturday, March 25, 1820, he would apply to two justices of the peace of Jefferson County for permission to take the benefit of the laws of the territory regarding insolvent debtors and that he would ask to be released from his imprisonment.

Action was also taken in 1820 against the Austin property in Washington County. On March 21, the sheriff "did levy and seize

³⁷*Missouri Gazette*, May 15, December 18, 1818, March 10, 1819; Breckenridge Jones, "One Hundred Years of Banking in Missouri," *Missouri Historical Review*, XV (January, 1921), 353.

³⁸Jefferson County Deeds, Book A, 1819-1822, MS, Jefferson County Courthouse, Hillsboro, Missouri, pp. 1, 101-2.

³⁹*Austin Papers*, I, 333, 336-7.

⁴⁰Washington County Deeds, Book A, 1813-1821, MS, Washington County Courthouse, Potosi, Missouri, pp. 342, 372-3.

⁴¹Jefferson County Deeds, Book A, 1819-1822, p. 263.

upon all the right title claim interest and property of said Moses Austin of in and to a tract of land lying and being in the County of Washington on Mine creek and adjoining the Village of Mine A. Breton being one league square Except three several lots", to satisfy the claim which the Bank of St. Louis had against him "for \$14,026.72- $\frac{3}{4}$ cents" and the claim which Alexander McNair had against him for \$493.94. When the deputy sheriff held a public sale offering the Mine à Breton property to the highest bidder, Charles R. Ross, agent for the president and directors of the Bank of St. Louis, was the highest bidder, bidding \$7,100.⁴² Risdon H. Price, Robert Simpson, and Samuel Hammond, in the *Missouri Gazette* of September 20, 1820, said that on the first Monday in November, 1820, the Mine à Breton tract would be sold at a public auction in Potosi. The sale was postponed, but it did take place the Second Monday in December, 1820.



Massie—Mo. Resources Div.

Moses Austin's Tomb at Potosi

By this time Austin was eager to move westward again, this time to establish a colony in Texas. Therefore, in November, 1820, he departed for San Antonio, determined to secure a land grant in Texas.⁴³ He reached his destination on December 23, and his request for land was approved.⁴⁴ The return journey, begun on December 29, was very trying, and he never fully recovered from the hardships encountered before his

arrival home on March 23, 1821.⁴⁵

While visiting Emily Bryan, his daughter, at her Hazel Run home during the first week in June, 1821, Austin became so ill that he was unable to remain on his feet. A physician told the family that the disorder was "a violent inflammation of the lungs" accompanied by a high fever. When it was clear that he would not recover, he called his wife closer to him, saying: "Tell dear Stephen that it is his dying father's last request to prosecute the enterprise he had

⁴²Washington County Deeds, Book A, 1813-1821, pp. 486-88, 490.

⁴³*Austin Papers*, I, 356, 368; Barker, *Life of Austin*, p. 25.

⁴⁴Examination of Moses Austin, in *Austin Papers*, I, 370, 399.

⁴⁵Record of Moses Austin and Family, in *ibid.*, I, 3, 377; Barker, *Life of Austin*, p. 29.

Commenced, that he had set his heart too much on it but for some wise purpose, God had prevented his travelling the road he had planned out, he had opened . . . the way for you." On learning of his father's death Stephen Austin, the future "Father of Texas," assured his mother: "This most unhappy event will not retard the progress of the settlement. I shall go out and take possession of the land and arrange for the families to move in the fall." Moses Austin died June 10, 1821, and Mrs. Austin told her son: "He . . . died like a man and Christian."⁴⁶

⁴⁶*Austin Papers*, I, 394, 401, 409-10.

ST. LOUIS AND THE EARLY TELEGRAPH, 1847-1857

BY JOHN E. SUNDER*

Over a century ago—in 1847—the city of St. Louis was connected by electric telegraph to the expanding communications system of the United States. In the succeeding years until the outbreak of the Civil War the first telegraph lines west of the Mississippi and in western Illinois were constructed and placed in operation. These lines, especially those in Missouri, formed the first link in the vast telegraphic chain that was one day to stretch from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast. The quest for Oregon, the Mexican War, and discovery of gold in California all played their part in the growth of the system.

However, the issue of monopoly was already a basis for quarrels within the telegraphic system in the United States. There were numerous parties to the dispute, some supporting, others rejecting the controlling hand of Samuel F. B. Morse, or as more cogently stated in 1848:

The Steed called lightning (says the Fates)
Is owned in the United States.
T'was Franklin's hand that caught the horse;
T'was harnessed by Professor Morse.
By Smith and Kendall injured vilely,
But driven westward by O'Reilly.¹

Henry O'Reilly, editor and communications enthusiast, contracted with the Morse patentees in 1845 to construct telegraph lines through the Ohio Valley. His Atlantic, Lakes, and Mississippi system, designated St. Louis as the goal of its operations in the Middle West.² The people of St. Louis realized prior to the arrival

*John E. Sunder, a native of St. Louis, received his M.A. from Washington University in St. Louis in June, 1950, and his Ph.D. from the same institution in June, 1954. He is now serving in the United States Army.

¹Alvin F. Harlow, *Old Wires and New Waves* (New York, 1936), p. 142. F. O. J. Smith and Amos Kendall were principal Morse agents and patentees.

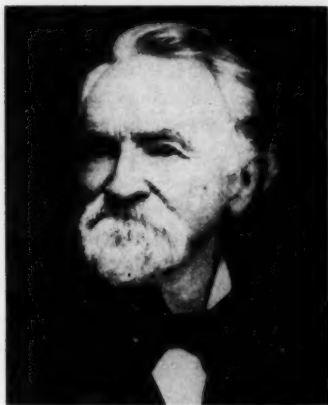
²O'Reilly was born in Ulster, Ireland, on February 6, 1806. At the age of ten he emigrated to New York where he entered newspaper work. His wife was Marcia Brooks, the daughter of General Micah Brooks. In later years O'Reilly changed the spelling of his name to "O'Rielly," but the earlier spelling will be used for the purpose of this article.

of the telegraph that it might bring them immense benefits in news reporting, trade, education, politics, science, and crime prevention. There were "tall tales" of the telegraph, telegraph jokes, telegraph lectures, and telegraph songs. By the summer of 1847, O'Reilly's line from Philadelphia through Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville was being built for completion to the Mississippi before the end of the year.³

In June O'Reilly sent an advance agent to St. Louis to make final arrangements for the western extension of the line from Louisville along the National Road. Early action by St. Louis was taken when a local committee was organized to ascertain whether the city could raise an estimated \$20,000 to \$25,000 in stock to insure connection to O'Reilly's line.⁴ As

the first stock subscriptions were not too "liberal," one local newspaper ran articles on the possibilities of profits from telegraph stocks. It estimated construction costs at \$150 per mile and stated that the investment was certain, because certainty depended upon use and no group in the community would hinder the growth of such a means of progress.⁵ O'Reilly finally reached St. Louis before the end of November, 1847, let it be known that he planned immediate extension of his lines to Springfield and Chicago, and convinced the St. Louis public of the virtues of his ideas. Subscriptions to his "St. Louis and Louisville Telegraph Company" mounted with "alacrity"—he had sold his plans to the people.⁶

The new stockholders in the line met at the Planters' House in St. Louis on the evening of December 9 to elect trustees and to hear O'Reilly explain in a satisfactory manner various issues raised by the stockholders. Momentous months of construction were in the offing



Courtesy Rochester City Historian

Henry O'Reilly

³St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, March 20, 1847.

⁴*Ibid.*, August 25, September 17, 1847.

⁵*Ibid.*, November 12, 1847.

⁶*Saint Louis Weekly Union*, November 24, December 6, 1847.

for the new line, and towns west and south of St. Louis were growing impatient for the arrival of the telegraph in the Mississippi Valley. They were assured that work on the line was progressing rapidly, for "some dispatch" attended operations toward Indianapolis and St. Louis. West from New Albany, Indiana, the wires followed the usual stage route and by early November had reached Vincennes and were partially completed to Carlyle, Illinois.⁷ From Vincennes messages received by the telegraph were sent to Missouri by mail. Now two and one-half days from New York, St. Louis was ready to acknowledge that the telegraph was "the greatest invention of the age."⁸

The St. Louis-Louisville line was being erected at a rate of six miles per day across Illinois under the auspices of O'Reilly's Ohio and Mississippi Telegraph Company. Wire had been landed at St. Louis to be used on the line west of Carlyle, but the telegraph poles and insulators in use between Louisville and St. Louis were not of the better type.⁹ The telegraph instruments themselves were simple, yet clumsy, and occasionally an electrical storm would send a bolt of lightning along the wire to enter some telegraph office "unannounced."¹⁰ However, the workmen persevered, bringing the poles to Belleville, Illinois, by December 13 and both poles and wires to the banks of the Mississippi five days later.¹¹

The company had taken rooms on the third and fourth floors of the St. Louis Insurance Office, located at the corner of Olive and Main, and messages received there were to be sent across the Mississippi to a temporary office at Illinoistown where they would be transmitted eastward.¹² "The great wonder of the day" began operating vigorously on December 20; its first message was from Captain Henry M. Shreve of St. Louis to President Polk.¹³ On that day the small room of the Illinoistown office was crowded with spectators and flooded with business. As one reporter related: "as he [the operator] turned to answer an inquiry to one in the crowd behind him, at a moments pause in the dottings' down from the east, the ticking was renewed and he replied to the interrogatory in a

⁷*St. Louis New Era*, December 10, 1847; *St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican*, October 18, 28, November 8, 23, December 10, 1847.

⁸*St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican*, December 3, 1847.

⁹James D. Reid, *The Telegraph in America* (New York, 1886), p. 220.

¹⁰Ben Hur Wilson, "Telegraph Pioneering," *Palimpsest*, VI (November, 1925), 385.

¹¹*St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican*, December 13, 18, 1847.

¹²*Ibid.*, December 20, 1847.

¹³*St. Louis Intelligencer*, January 14, 1850; *Saint Louis Weekly Union*, December 28, 1847.

matter of fact way—they are calling me down there at Vincennes. And so they were. . . ."¹⁴

The leading businessmen of St. Louis, anxious to tender their thanks to O'Reilly for his telegraphic success, decided to give a public dinner in his honor. He was compelled by unforeseen circumstances to refuse the invitation, but the dinner was held as planned, on February 23, 1848, and proved a social success.¹⁵ Meanwhile, the aldermen of the city, as anxious as the business community to welcome the telegraph to St. Louis, had passed an ordinance to permit O'Reilly to place telegraph posts and wires along the city streets, provided they caused no "inconvenience" to the people in the use of public thoroughfares or private property. Another ordinance, passed in March, 1848, provided fines for any individuals willfully damaging telegraph posts or wires. Two years later these fines were increased, possibly to meet the growing telegraph activity.¹⁶

The principal problem facing the O'Reilly line in January, 1848, was the extension of wires across the Mississippi to St. Louis. Plans called for the wires to be suspended across the river on three oversize masts: one on the Illinois shore; one on Bloody Island; and one on the Missouri shore. While the St. Louis office awaited direct communications with the East, dispatches were taken across the river by boatmen in skiffs. This arrangement necessitated some delay, especially at night when they found it too dangerous to cross a large river in mid-winter.¹⁷

Wire, probably coated with linseed oil, had been received from Louisville to be used in bridging the watgap. Late in January, after the masts had been erected, an unsuccessful effort was made to extend the wire from Bloody Island to the Missouri shore. More attempts followed in rapid succession, but boats entering or leaving the levee area repeatedly damaged or destroyed the suspended wires. These failures discouraged O'Reilly's supporters in St. Louis and added tinder to the blaze already kindled between O'Reilly and the Morse patentees who publicly contended that O'Reilly's claim to use Morse's telegraph instrument north, south, or west of St. Louis was "utterly fraudulent."¹⁸

¹⁴*Saint Louis Weekly Union*, December 28, 1847.

¹⁵Reid, *Telegraph in America*, p. 221. "Reply to an Invitation to a Dinner in Appreciation of Service Rendered to St. Louis in Extension of the Atlantic, Lakes and Mississippi Telegraph to St. Louis." St. Louis, January 31, 1848, Transportation Documents Folder, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.

¹⁶City Ordinances, Nos. 1,951, 1,989, 2,386, 1848-1850, St. Louis, Missouri.

¹⁷St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, January 1, 11, 1848.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, January 22, 24, February 2, 1848.

After some delay the St. Louis-Louisville line again attempted to bring its wires across the river. Two new masts had been erected:



Courtesy A. F. Harlow

Carrying a Wire Across a River by Masts

one on Bloody Island; the other in the St. Louis waterworks lot, where the river span was considerably less. During the evening of March 21, the wires were stretched to St. Louis, continued to the telegraph office, and joined to the instruments brought from Illinoistown.¹⁹ Two days later the telegraph began operations to the East, following the formal organization of the company at Vincennes. Since the stockholders had decided that a majority of

directors should live in St. Louis, the home office was placed there under the secretaryship of an O'Reilly agent, Sanford J. Smith.²⁰

The St. Louis office in 1849 employed six persons and was one of the largest in the country. Under the able direction of Joshua N. Alvord, superintendent, were Fred M. Colburn, G. K. McGunnegle, Charles Darrow, Charles C. Hine, Charles F. Johnson, and Henry Graham.²¹ Salaries varied up to \$600 per year for operators who, contrary to popular belief, at that time did not "ear read" the telegraph tape. Rufus Chadwick, working with the office in 1848, had experimented with such a method of reception, but it was not prevalent for another decade. Until that time arrived the operators read aloud the dispatches from the revolving paper as they were received. A copyist wrote down the message, passed it on to a copying clerk who transcribed it on a company form, and sent it on to a messenger.²²

The average western telegraph office or "exchange" was located in a two-story building. The public reception room on the first floor was similar to a modern telegraph office, containing writing tables

¹⁹*Ibid.*, March 14, 24, 1848.

²⁰*Ibid.*, March 2, 28, 1848.

²¹"St. Louis Telegraph Office, 1849—The Original Corps," Photograph, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.

²²St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, March 31, 1848; Taliaferro P. Shaffner, *The Telegraph Manual* (New York, 1850), p. 463.

and stands, telegraph dispatch forms, pencils, and pens.²³ There the receiving clerks met the customers, accepted messages which were sent from the second floor, and maintained public relations as best they could. This latter duty was sometimes difficult, since the public knew little about the mysterious telegraph and frequently expected the impossible. More than "ordinary powers, manners and amiability of disposition" solved most grievances and larger problems of diplomacy could be handled by the directors of the company.²⁴ Fortunately the St. Louis-Louisville line, between 1848-1857, was well-provided with able directors such as James E. Yeatman, John Simonds, John Ross, Abner T. Ellis, Carlos Greeley, Alfred Vinton, R. N. Renick, S. R. Wilson, T. H. Larkin, and Robert K. Woods.²⁵



Courtesy Mo. Hist. Soc.

St. Louis Telegraph Office Original Corps

Scarcely had the office celebrated its first year in St. Louis when the resounding cry of "Fire!" was heard in the streets of the city and the great conflagration of May 17-18, 1849, swept away the telegraph office. Fortunately the instruments, books, and records were saved and hastily moved to 42 Olive Street, upstairs, where operations were resumed; nor did the fire substantially lessen the income of the line, since a dividend was declared on the profits of the company up to the first of June, "payable on demand."²⁶

Each year throughout the early and mid-1850's the business of the line was conducted through periodic meetings, elections, reports, and dividends. The office was maintained on Olive Street, sharing quarters with the O'Reilly Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company.²⁷ However, the St. Louis-Louisville line was subjected to increasing apathy and indifference among its stockholders, a situation which could prove more destructive than the fire. The line was

²³The word "Telegram" was not used commonly until after 1855.

²⁴Shaffner, *Telegraph Manual*, pp. 458, 460.

²⁵St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, May 31, 1848, June 4, 1851, May 5, 1857.

²⁶*Ibid.*, May 22, June 5, 28, 1849; St. Louis *Daily New Era*, May 21, 1849.

²⁷The organization of this company will be considered later in this article.

becoming uncertain in its operation, too independent, and "out of accommodation" with the Eastern system. The *Daily Missouri Republican* hoped for "more life and energy in the management, and more certainty in the transmission of intelligence." True, the line did declare three dividends between 1852-1857, and the president, G. K. McGunnele, was a conscientious individual, but necessary repairs and improvements were not being made.²⁸

Telegraphic competition on a national scale, coupled with the very conservative attitude of the St. Louis-Louisville line, encouraged others to enter the field, and a second line was built to St. Louis from the East in 1852. A mechanic and portrait painter, Jephtha H. Wade, in league with the Morse patentees, had begun a new Mid-Western telegraph system.²⁹ In 1850, one of his agents had visited St. Louis to dispose of stock in the new line which then had wires strung from Cincinnati via Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and Charles-town, Illinois, to Shelbyville, Illinois. Its completion to St. Louis promised to stimulate improvements in O'Reilly's line, but in general little was said of the new line in the St. Louis newspapers during the next two years.³⁰

Despite lagging stock subscriptions the new line was put in operation to St. Louis on March 23, 1852, and an office was opened on Olive Street between Main and Second.³¹ Wade had brought his line across the ice-clogged Mississippi through a new underwater cable capable of resisting the river's powerful current. As the "most perfect and durable [cable] of anything of the kind yet used for crossing large rivers," it guaranteed the line initial success in St. Louis.³² Within a short time Wade expanded the management of his lines connecting Cincinnati, Columbus, and St. Louis to construct several new lines along railroad routes in Ohio and Indiana.³³

There was also a third major telegraph company that seriously considered extending a line from the East: the New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company. This organization used the House telegraph instrument, considered by some as definitely superior to the Morse patent, since it printed the letters of the

²⁸St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, June 4, 1851.

²⁹Shaffner, *Telegraph Manual*, p. 831.

³⁰St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, September 27, 1850, August 27, 1851.

³¹*Ibid.*, March 25, 1852.

³²*Ibid.*, January 5, 1852.

³³Shaffner's *Telegraph Companion*, 1 (January, 1854), 52.

alphabet rather than the Morse dots and dashes.³⁴ The company had successfully constructed a line as far as Louisville, through Erie, Cleveland, Dayton, Covington, Georgetown, and Frankfort, Kentucky. Nevertheless, an agent sent to St. Louis in 1851 found it impossible to raise sufficient stock subscriptions. Although the line was to be constructed directly west from Dayton through Vincennes where it was to meet and follow the National Road to St. Louis, it failed in its project.³⁵ In July, 1852, the company turned over its St. Louis interests to the O'Reilly line and House instruments were sent to the office of the St. Louis-Louisville line with the promise of better telegraphic service in Missouri.³⁶

The St. Louis public was growing impatient with the failings in the St. Louis-Louisville line which worked with little certainty between 1848 and 1854. East of St. Louis, storms, floods, and line repairs quite naturally halted operations of the line, in certain instances for hours at a time, but at St. Louis the line failed for days. Fire, sleet, hail, lightning, wind, rain, and high water played havoc with the poles and wires. The telegraph instruments were continually moved from St. Louis to Illinoistown and back again when the river masts and wires were down. In August, 1850, the wires were broken twice by the large number of birds congregated upon them, and a month later a windstorm destroyed Kennett's (St. Louis) Shot Tower, upon which the telegraph wires were supported. As a result of the destruction, when the directors of the company were denied the use of the tower site and had to choose whether to erect a new mast or to find some other way of crossing the river, they chose the latter course.³⁷

Cables carrying the wires were to be used to overcome the currents of the Mississippi, but not without considerable difficulty. As early as the summer of 1848, Alvord had experimented unsuccessfully with submarine cables at St. Louis, and the following year other attempts had been made. The latest plan called for a new type of lead cable. On October 1, it was "paid off" from the stern of a ferryboat between the Missouri and Illinois shores and operated successfully for a short time until some employees of the city,

³⁴St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, September 17, 1847; Reid, *Telegraph in America*, p. 464.

³⁵John G. Glover and William B. Cornell, *The Development of American Industries—Their Economic Significance* (New York, 1932), p. 695; St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, December 21, 1851.

³⁶*Saint Louis Daily Evening News*, July 17, 1852.

³⁷St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, August 16, September 20, 1850.

undertaking work on the levee, broke the wire. Repairs were made, but a second accident rendered it useless.³⁸

The company made a new attempt with a cable in December, 1851, after another year of intermittent service. Inasmuch as there were many doubts concerning the practicability of the new cable, great care was taken in the river crossing, and to the relief of all concerned the cable worked. A "sumptuous supper" was held to celebrate the occasion, yet within a few weeks the new cable went the way of its predecessors; it was worn to shreds by the current of the river.³⁹ Deeply despondent, the St. Louis supporters of the line had scarcely realized their defeat when Wade successfully brought his cable across the river from the East. With new energy the St. Louis-Louisville line prepared another cable, but again failed to place it across the river in May, 1852.⁴⁰

Additional wire was ordered, since the company now planned to place two cables under the river: one for the St. Louis-Louisville line, the other for the House line just recently acquired. On July 14, the two cables were successfully laid in fifteen minutes—this time they lasted.⁴¹ From month to month extensive repairs had to be made, and there were frequent interruptions in service, yet one of the two lines, Wade's or O'Reilly's, was usually working. By 1857, the first decade of telegraphy in St. Louis was over and the period of establishment of the lines had given way to a new age of consolidation.

The telegraphic connection between St. Louis and the East was of major importance, but the connection of St. Louis to her immediate neighbors in Illinois and southeastern Iowa was also significant and was accomplished by O'Reilly's Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company during the decade 1847-1857. The main line extended from St. Louis to Chicago through Alton, Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Peru, and Ottawa. One branch line joined Peru to Dubuque, Iowa, and another joined Jacksonville to Rushville, Quincy, Warsaw, Alexandria, Missouri, and eastern Iowa. All these lines were of commercial importance to St. Louis.⁴²

The line from St. Louis to eastern Iowa, through Jacksonville, was raised largely in 1848-1849. An office was opened at Alton early

³⁸*Ibid.*, December 5, 1851.

³⁹*Ibid.*, December 5, 6, 12, 1851.

⁴⁰*Ibid.*, May 12, 1852.

⁴¹*Ibid.*, June 25, July 15, 1852.

⁴²Robert L. Thompson, *Wiring a Continent* (Princeton, 1947), p. 127.

in January, 1848, providing communication between that town and St. Louis. In May the wires reached Jacksonville where one line continued to Chicago and the other branched out to Quincy.⁴³ In order to connect eastern Iowa to the line beyond Quincy, it was necessary to cross the Mississippi River. The town of Warsaw, Illinois, was virtually opposite Alexandria, Missouri. When the wires from Quincy reached Warsaw they were suspended from masts to cross the river to Alexandria. Thus, Alexandria became the second town in Missouri with direct contact to the East through the medium of wires suspended over the Mississippi, but as at St. Louis, the masts were subject to wind damage and the wires frequently were inoperative.⁴⁴

The opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in the spring of 1848 encouraged O'Reilly to complete his line between St. Louis and Chicago. By June the wires had reached Springfield where the connection went off "like clock work." At Peru the line branched, sending one arm westward to Dubuque, Iowa, which was connected telegraphically with St. Louis on August 11.⁴⁵ O'Reilly's "indefatigable exertions" brought the telegraph to Chicago by October 22. According to the *Chicago Journal*, "The intimate and daily increasing commercial relations between Chicago and the Lakes and St. Louis, render[ed] this means of communicating eminently desirable and useful."⁴⁶

Telegraph business increased with the opening of the new lines, stock values jumped, and preparations were begun to organize more formally O'Reilly's Illinois and Mississippi Company. Finally on April 11, 1849, the company was organized at a meeting at Peoria and placed in the hands of William Hempstead and a board of directors. Branch lines were quickly extended to Rock Island, Illinois, and an office was opened at Belleville. However, the lines deteriorated rapidly until Judge John D. Caton was elected president in 1852 and succeeded in reconstructing the system and salvaging the company.⁴⁷

Clearly, both the Illinois and Mississippi and St. Louis-Louisville lines suffered from O'Reilly's failure to reach a working agree-

⁴³St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, January 3, 10, May 31, 1848.

⁴⁴Wilson, "Telegraph Pioneering," *Palimpsest*, VI, 380.

⁴⁵St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, May 11, August 12, 1848.

⁴⁶*Chicago Journal*, date unknown, quoted by the St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, October 23, 1848.

⁴⁷Thompson, *Wiring a Continent*, pp. 130-31; St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, April 20, August 11, September 29, 1849.

ment with the Morse patentees, and it was only when the two lines shook themselves free of the center of the quarrel that they were able to rebuild, reorganize, and meet the requirements of their customers. Better maintenance and more dependable service silenced much of the outspoken opposition of the St. Louis press, message rates dropped noticeably, and the groundwork was established for the many consolidations presuming the ascendancy of larger telegraphic networks.

This is the first of two articles on the early telegraph in Missouri, 1847-1850. The second will appear in the October, 1950, issue of the Review.

SHELBY COUNTY, HOME OF EXPERIMENTATION, PROGRESS, AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER*

Shelby County is unusual in its versatile contributions as the setting for a communal utopia, a way-station in the westward progress of transportation, home of famous Missourians, and a prosperous agricultural center noted for its highly bred livestock and saddle horses. The undulating surface of well-drained, fertile, easily cultivated prairies, broken occasionally by ravines, is in Missouri's blue grass country, and it carries this same Kentucky heritage in its name, population, and culture. Virginia also contributed to the early population, with Tennessee, Maryland, and a sprinkling of other states also represented.

Temporary settlement in the Shelby County area can be traced back as early as 1817 when Edward Whaley and Aaron Foremen of Kentucky stopped there, but the first bona fide settlement was by Major Obadiah Dickerson, who came from Marion County in 1831 to a site on Salt River a few miles north of Shelbyna. Immigration increased in the next months until there were twenty-six families in the area by the spring of 1833. There was not much farming before the organization of the county in 1835, but corn was the main crop and flax was one of the first crops raised. Wheat was the most important crop by the end of the decade, but it dwindled in value and importance after 1842, and stock-breeding, raising, and shipping became the most important pursuits after 1844.

Politically, Shelby County had its origin as part of the old St. Charles District which became St. Charles County, October 1, 1812. The area was successively included in Pike, Ralls, and Marion counties until it was formally organized as Shelby County, January 2, 1835. The new county was named in honor of General Isaac Shelby, the Revolutionary War hero of King's Mountain, who had become Kentucky's first governor in 1792.

*Floyd C. Shoemaker since 1915 has been secretary, editor and librarian of the State Historical Society of Missouri, following five years as assistant secretary, 1910-1915.

The address on "Shelby County, Home of Experimentation, Progress, and Good Citizenship" was delivered at the dedication of the Bethel highway historical marker on September 18, 1955.

The immediate problem facing the newly-organized county was the establishment of a county seat by a commission appointed by the Missouri General Assembly. Courts met at the home of W. B. Broughton at Oakdale while Shelbyville was platted and the courthouse built. T. J. Bounds laid out the new town in December, 1835, and lots were sold at a public auction March 31, 1836, ranging in price from three dollars to \$120. Money from the sale of lots was put into the courthouse fund, and in February, 1837, \$4,000 was appropriated for the two-story, forty-foot-square brick building. The first court sessions were held in the new courthouse December 17, 1838.



Bethel, Missouri

Shelbyville stood alone as the trading, commercial, and political center of the county until the 1850's. Bethel was founded in the early fall of 1844, but as a rather self-contained and aloof communal settlement, it was no serious rival to the county seat. In the 1850's, however, the coming of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad brought new life, new trade, and new towns to the county, and a series of railroad towns was established in 1857. Track for the railroad was completed in 1857, entering Shelby County in the southeastern corner and running in a northwestward direction for twenty-four miles. On August 11, 1857, Shelbina was laid out by Josiah Hunt, a land commissioner for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who laid out Hunnewell just four days later. Clarence was laid out by John Duff, another railroad agent, on October 20 and was named for one of his children. There can be no doubt that the

coming of the railroad brought Shelby County increased population and prosperity with the establishment of Shelbyna, Hunnewell, Clarence, Lakenan, and Lentner's Station. Of these, Shelbyna was to become a prosperous agricultural shipping point and the metropolis in industry and population, and Clarence was at one time the largest grain and livestock shipping point between St. Louis and Kansas City.

Rapid progress in the county was evident in the establishment of churches, schools, newspapers, and other signs of a more permanent civilization taking root from a primitive beginning. The first postmaster, Obadiah Dickerson, had literally carried the office in his hat in the 1830's, delivering the mail as he went on trips and hunting excursions. It is said that when the volume of the office increased, he petitioned the postal department for a bigger hat.

The first newspaper in Shelby County was the *Spectator*, a Whig paper established by M. F. Daulton in Shelbyville in 1853. A few years later the *Star of the Prairie*, operated by N. C. Sperry, put in a brief appearance there, but more significant was the *Shelby County Weekly* established at Shelbyville March 7, 1861, published by Griffin Frost and edited by G. Watts Hillias. Hillias' markedly secessionist paper, closed under threats by the county's Union Home Guards, had as its slogan: "Free as the Wind, Pure and Firm as the Voice of Nature, the Press Should Be." The first paper established after the war was the *Shelbina Weekly Gazette*, January 10, 1866, by J. D. Moudy of Illinois, a conservative Democrat. The paper was eventually sold to Colonel A. M. York, who renamed it the *Shelby County Herald*, made it a Republican paper, and moved it to Shelbyville. It's closest rival in the county was the *Shelbina Democrat*, established April 1, 1869, by E. D. Hoselton, and with these two papers the foundation for the county's present publications was laid.

By the time of the Civil War, Shelby County was a thriving area with a population of 7,301, including 724 slaves, more than double the 1840 population of 3,056. The county had been strongly anti-Benton in the 1850's, and, although it was partly Unionist during the Civil War, it had strong secessionist elements, and Reconstruction was to make it solidly Democratic.

The war brought fame to the county through the service of the then Colonel Ulysses S. Grant at the Salt River Bridge in 1861. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bridge across Salt River, two miles west of Hunnewell, was burned by Confederate forces July 10,

1861, and Grant was sent to Hunnewell July 12 to guard the reconstruction of the bridge. Commanding the 21st Illinois Infantry Regiment, he was sent on an excursion to break up a recruiting camp near Florida which was operated by Colonel Thomas Harris. That the future general and President saw his first Civil War service in the field in Shelby County and the Shelby County area is noted in his memoirs. In an interesting and characteristic comment, on finding Harris' camp abandoned, Grant wrote: "It occurred to me at once that Harris had been as much afraid of me as I was of him. This was a view of the question that I had never taken before, but it was one I never forgot."

One of the most fascinating aspects of Shelby County's history, however, is the founding of the communal settlement at Bethel, a subject worthy of special attention. If ever a historical occurrence was based on the personal magnetism of a single leader, surely the

establishment of Bethel centered around the work of William Keil. Born March 6, 1811, in the District of Erfurt in Prussia of middle class parents, Keil was a handsome youth and an excellent and industrious workman. Although a tailor and milliner, he had originally been interested in becoming an actor, and his sense of the dramatic was to stay with him throughout his eventful life. As one observer expressed it, he "strutted as he spoke, orated as he preached, vociferated as he prayed."



William Keil

Soon after his marriage to Louise Reiter at Kolleda, Germany, Keil emigrated to America where, in 1838, he became a tailor in New York and then a druggist and preacher in Pittsburgh. He had some knowledge of botany and dealt in "magnetism." In Pittsburgh he performed strange cures and came to be known as "Der Hexendocor." He based his work on a book of mystic symbols and formulae which he claimed was written in blood and was unintelligible to anyone but himself. When he was converted by Dr. William Nast of the German Methodist Church in Pittsburgh, he burned the book with "awe inspiring ceremonies" as the work of the devil in him.

Keil was licensed as a preacher and was connected with several churches in the Pittsburgh area, but, always impatient with restrictions or orders from superiors, he denounced all religious sects and took the name "Christian," leading his devoted congregation into his own new group, of which he was the "Centralsonne," meaning "central sun," and his right hand helpers were "Lichtfuersten" and "Lichtfuerstinnen," or princes and princesses of light. Keil calmly accepted the dedication of his all-German followers which was expressed in such statements as "Thou art Christ." Surely dedication and devotion would be necessary for a group to follow one man into the unfamiliar Missouri frontier and later into the wilderness of Oregon.

Keil's plans for a paternalistic, communal settlement based on the principles of brotherly love and dedication to Christ's teachings began to materialize when he led two families and some young people to Missouri early in 1844, with the rest of the group to follow as soon as they could dispose of their property. The colony of all Germans and Pennsylvania Dutch, which was to number 476 by 1850, included some members once connected with George Rapp's communal society of Harmony at Economy, Pennsylvania, and some dissenters of Harmony who had been led by Count de Leon.

The colony started in 1844 with 2,560 acres on North River and was to grow in a generation to own 3,536 acres in Shelby County and 731 acres in Adair County. A huge three and a half story brick mansion, named Elim, was built for Keil within a few years. The house of eighteenth century Pennsylvania



Elim, Home of Keil

German architecture was about a mile and a half from Bethel so that Keil could remove himself from the "little squabbles" of the villagers. Each family at Bethel was given a house, while a long two-story brick building near the center of the village, the Big House, served as a hotel and a dormitory for those with no families. Although modeled on the Rappite settlement, colonists at Bethel did not embrace celibacy, and family life based upon strict monogamy within the communal society was the foundation of their existence—an existence marked by plain living, rigid economy, and a strictly utilitarian outlook. Special overseers checked the clothing needs of

every family each spring and fall, and food was distributed from stores in the basement of the Big House every Saturday night to supplement that grown in family gardens.

Although basically an agricultural society with farm surplus as the main items of export, Bethel was almost completely self-sufficient, and the diversified economy produced nearly everything



"The Big House"

but its own drugs and medicines. The community owned a water mill, tailor shop, tannery, glove and shoe factories, a distillery, and a laundry. Gloves made at Bethel won first prize at the New York World's Fair in 1858. The colonists made all of their own furniture and tools, and products varied from linseed oil to felt hats. An old German bake oven

in the yard of the Big House was a symbol of their industry and a center of community activity.

Life in such a community was marked by distinct advantages and disadvantages. On the positive side, it has often been noted by historians that Bethel afforded an association of kindred spirits, absence of care and responsibility, fraternal feeling, devotion to a common cause, and, above all, freedom from want and an assurance of security in old age or sickness. Life was easy-going, perhaps too easy, according to one observer who noted a monotony and listlessness in the placid, quiet life of the community. Little amusement was possible in any frontier settlement, but the Bethel band, under the leadership of Henry Finck, was a source of pleasure and pride. There were weekly band concerts and occasional dances. Keil's birthday was always a holiday, and Easter and Pentecost plus the harvest feast were occasions for celebration. The Christmas celebration was held at four in the morning with a sermon, singing, and band music followed by the distribution of huge baskets of cakes, fruit, and candy. Two huge trees were left standing until New Year's when the gifts under them were distributed to the children.

A serious drawback in the early days of the community was the frequent occurrence of fever and sickness, mainly a result of the sluggishness of the North River bottom, which served as a breeding ground for disease. After years of frequent deaths and the loss of membership when families moved to escape the fever, the colonists

finally rallied in force and tore out the drifts in the North River for two miles up and down the river, after which a marked improvement in health could be seen. The litter of the poorly-kept streets was a feature criticized by all visitors and may have contributed to disease, but the houses were scrupulously clean on the inside.

Education in the three "R's" was probably better at Bethel than in many frontier communities, but Keil opposed higher education as non-essential for good workers and would send young men to college at the expense of the community only if they went to learn a particular skill of immediate use to the colony. Keil himself rarely read anything but the Bible, and his sermons lacked intellectual content, but the deeply religious fervor of the community, based on emotional rather than intellectual convictions, stressed practical Christianity for which any but the basic education seemed unnecessary.

If it were classified politically, Bethel would come closest to being an autocratic theocracy. It was quite openly a dictatorship by Keil, and his word was final in all religious, social, and legal matters. The absence of any constitution or written law was explained with the statement: "The word of God is our constitution and by-laws." A constitution had been drawn up when the colony was in the planning stage, but Keil declared most emphatically that he would under no condition go "bound and fettered" by any written agreement. The only written agreement of any kind came about when a seceding member tried to collect back wages and the property of his parents, inducing members to sign an agreement that bound them to claim no wages. The settlement was always a strange blend of communism and individualism. Members owned their own small houses and gardens, but they worked together in groups with no record kept of labor and all proceeds going to a common treasury. They were sometimes allowed to sell products from their own gardens and poultry and to buy small items, but provisions in the storehouse were free to all. Several families broke relations with the communal settlement but were allowed to retain their property and lived in the village, some operating stores. The presence of these people who were no longer members of the society was always



An Early Drawing of the Church

puzzling to visitors who wished to put Bethel in a neat category only to find that it defied classification.

Although contact with the outside world was limited, the colonists at Bethel got along well with their neighbors, who admired the frugality, practicality, and industry of the community. Politicians courted the "Dutch vote" at Bethel, and one of the colonists, Samuel Miller, was elected a member of the county court. The Germans maintained strict neutrality during the Civil War in spite of their anti-slavery and pro-Union sentiment. They could not go along with the strong secession elements in the area, but neither did they approve of war, and, after the sincerity of their neutrality had been tested by their refusal to name secessionists for federal troops, their position was respected.

The success of the experiment in communal living can be seen in the satisfaction of the members with their life and in the establishment of small settlements around Bethel. Mamri, just opposite Bethel on the south side of the North River, Hebron, a mile northwest of Bethel, and Elim, a mile east of Bethel, were all directed by Keil from Bethel. In Adair County about 1851, Bethel started the branch colony of Ninevah, where a large steam mill, a tannery, and several shops were established.

By far the most important offshoot of the Bethel colony was, of course, the establishment of Aurora, Oregon, in 1856-7. Always restless by nature and fearing contamination of ideas from other families settling near Bethel, Keil prepared for the move to the new country in the spring of 1855.

The most memorable aspect of the journey itself came about as a result of the death of Keil's nineteen-year-old son, Willie, who had just come home from college when he contracted a fever. Probably nothing in his unusual life affected William Keil more than the loss of his favorite son, whom he had promised to take along to Oregon. Keil was all the more resolved to leave the climate he blamed for his son's death, and he determined to use the occasion to bring home to his followers the sacred inviolability of a promise. Keil sent to St. Louis for a lead casket in which he placed the boy's body, filling the remaining space with alcohol. He put the body on a specially prepared hearse drawn by four mules at the head of the caravan of twenty-five wagons, and on a morning late in May of 1855, the strange cortege began its trip to Oregon, singing a funeral hymn composed especially for the occasion by Keil, "Das Grab ist tief und stille," meaning "The Grave Is Deep and Still." It is little wonder

that the superstitious Indians watched the strange spectacle with awe, and this impression, along with the colonists' music and generosity with food, assured the group safe passage. Willie Keil was buried November 26 at the settlement in Willapa Valley in the Washington Territory after a five-month journey over 2,000 miles.

Unsatisfied with the location in the Washington Territory, Keil moved to Portland where he practiced medicine from the spring of 1856 until June, 1857, when he bought land in the Willamette Valley in Marion County, Oregon. Aurora, named for Keil's dead daughter, was established in 1857 and was to be governed much as Bethel had been, with Keil as the head of both and proceeds going to a common treasury in spite of the 2,000 miles between the two colonies. Keil directed affairs at Bethel by letter for the next twenty years, holding the group together by the sheer force of his personality. He appointed a series of deputy presidents to act in his absence from Bethel and sent his son, August, back to Bethel as physician and overseer. A group of six trustees, chosen by the members of the colony and holding office during good behavior, organized the work and served as foremen. The first deputy president, Dr. Christopher C. Wolf, led a group of young men to Aurora in 1863 and was succeeded by Andrew Giesy. Jacob G. Miller, the last deputy president, bought the church after the dissolution of the colony in 1879 and vainly tried to bring about a reorganization of the community.

Life at Aurora and Bethel was much the same, and there was little change from year to year. In 1872, Keil, pressed by demands of his followers and by the knowledge that his age was beginning to make him take a less active role, divided the property, which had all been in his name, deeding a piece of property to each family head. The division of property made no practical difference, however, and communal living continued much as before until Keil's death December 30, 1877.

Keil, a truly commanding figure, had easily gained a hold on the minds of the simple and hard-working people who were his followers, but his doctrine of "without price, without money" was to die with him, and the settlers were to go once more into the world of ordinary living. His death left a total vacuum of leadership, and dissolution of the colonies seemed the only solution.

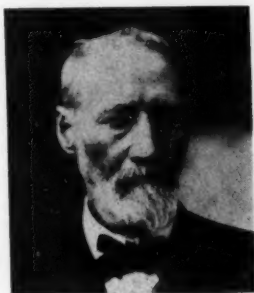
Agents of the two colonies met, and the agreement recorded June 20, 1879, shows that the society owned 3,536 acres of land in Shelby County valued at \$42,447.50 besides property valued at \$10,728 and smaller tracts near Bethel worth \$7,475. The 731 acres

in Adair County and other assets there amounted to \$3,677.85. All of this in addition to \$45,478 worth of property in Oregon brought the total evaluation to \$109,806.35. The population of Bethel, which had been as high as 650 in 1855 before the move to Aurora, had dropped to under 200, and Aurora, with a population of 400 only six years earlier, had only 250 in 1879. When the complicated system of dissolving the property had been finished, each man was given whatever amount he had originally contributed and twenty-nine dollars for each year spent in the society, with half that annual wage for women. So ended one of the most interesting and often neglected experiments in American attempts to establish communal living.

I would not want to leave the impression that Shelby County's significance and leaders are all found in the distant past. Henry T. Finck, the son of the Henry Finck who led the Bethel band, was born at Bethel in 1854 and became a world-famous leader in the field of music. An author and brilliant critic in New York, he gave twenty-four lectures on music each year for forty years. He died in 1926. In the field of religion also, Shelby County has produced an outstanding leader. The Reverend William Fletcher McMurry, born five miles west of Shelbyville June 29, 1864, was elected Bishop in the Methodist Church in 1918 and was named president of Central College in 1924. He is also remembered for his able direction of church extension work and for having received between four and five thousand persons into the church during his ministry. The Reverend McMurry died in St. Louis January 17, 1934. His fine and selected private library on Methodism was given to the State Historical Society in Columbia. The famous international jurist, Edwin Brewington Parker, was born in Shelbyville in 1868 and began his career as a railway passenger agent there. He served as priorities commissioner of the War Industries Board in World War I, chairman of the United States Liquidation Commission, and umpire of the mixed claims commission of the United States and Germany. For this work and his opinions on international law, he was decorated by the United States, France, Belgium, Italy, and Poland before his death in 1929.

Shelby County can also be proud of being closely associated with so many leaders in the newspaper and editorial field. W. O. L. Jewett, born in Bowdoinham, Maine, December 27, 1836, moved to Shelbyville in 1868 and became editor of the *Shelby Democrat*, becom-

ing half owner of the paper in 1881 and continuing as owner until 1911. Not only was he the prosecuting attorney of Shelby County and the county's representative in the General Assembly, but he was president of the Missouri Press Association in 1892 and introduced



W. O. L. Jewett

the original resolution to establish the State Historical Society of Missouri, January 21, 1898, at the annual meeting of the Missouri Press Association in Kansas City. Besides being a founder of the Society, he was one of the original trustees and served as vice president of the Society from 1901 to 1907 and as president from 1907 to 1910. He was one of the early advocates of the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, and his death January 30, 1927, marked the end of a brilliant career.

Many of you no doubt are familiar with the work of Frederic J. Haskin, a native of Shelby, who began his career as co-owner of the *Shelby Torchlight* in 1897 with Fred W. Naeter. His famous column of general information, originally written for the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, was published by over a hundred papers before his death, April 24, 1944. Fred W. and George A. Naeter, both born in Shelby, have spread their fame throughout a large area by their work with the Cape Girardeau *Southeast Missourian*. In 1954 they were voted an award of merit at the annual meeting of the American Association for State and Local History for their distinctive contributions to the preservation of the history and general culture of Cape Girardeau and Southeast Missouri. The same fine traditions of journalism practiced by the Naeters in Cape Girardeau are continued today in Shelby County by W. C. "Cres" Hewitt, owner and publisher of Shelbyville's *Shelby County Herald*, who bought the once-Republican *Herald* in 1917 and has guided it along the traditionally Democratic party line which has been typical of the county since the days of Reconstruction. Mr. Hewitt has served the State Historical Society as vice president since 1952 and as a trustee and member of its executive committee since 1953. With Edgar P. and Carter V. Blanton's fine editorship of the *Shelby Democrat* the county has two Democratic weeklies, while the *Clarence Courier* and the *Hunnewell Graphic* under the able editorship of C. R. and

Virginia L. Byland and of Mrs. Golda V. Howe, respectively, also insure two Republican newspapers in the county.

That Shelby County's contributions to Missouri history and to modern Missouri's everyday life are of continuing significance is obvious. This marker is dedicated to Shelby County's past, but the very fact that such a ceremony as this is possible proves that Shelby County has no "dead" past, but has instead a past which is so alive in the hearts and minds of the people that it will ever serve as a guide and an incentive to the present and future generations in their determination to continue to write Shelby County into the history of the state and the nation.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN MISSOURI

BY LEMONT K. RICHARDSON*

PART II: THE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS

We have examined briefly in the first article the storm of protest that greeted the act of March 26, 1804, the first Congressional attempt to adjudicate the private land claims in the Louisiana Territory. Only a temporary expedient, the hated act was repealed March 2, 1805, by a new act which provided for a Board of Land Commissioners to ascertain the validity of the claims.¹ However, the limits of eligibility defined by the act were extremely rigorous: any person residing within the territory who had, prior to October 1, 1800, obtained from either the Spanish or French government any duly registered warrant and on that date had begun actual habitation and cultivation of said tract would have his claim confirmed. Claims based on permissions to settle in accordance with the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish government and granted prior to December 20, 1803, would be confirmed providing actual habitation and cultivation had been in effect on that date. The date October 1, 1800, referred to the Treaty of San Ildefonso when Spain relinquished her claims in the Mississippi Valley to France; the later date, December 20, 1803, marked the official transfer of Louisiana to the United States. Claims of all minors were disallowed, and the size of all confirmations was limited to one square mile. Finally, failure upon the part of the claimant to deliver the proper documents and plats in writing to the recorder of land titles by March of the following year resulted in forfeiture of the claim.

The act was designed for the benefit of the honest landholder, the bona fide settler upon a small tract of land. Temporarily, the hopes of men such as Auguste Chouteau, Sr., Jacques Clamorgan, Bernard Pratte, Charles Gratiot, and Antoine Soulard had evaporated.

These were men who, some in the span of a lifetime, others in the space of a few months, had amassed claims ranging from 1,000 to

*Lemont K. Richardson was born in Wisconsin, attended Reed College, received his A.B. degree from the University of Wisconsin, his M.A. from Cornell University, and returned to the University of Wisconsin to complete his Ph.D. The research for this series of articles was done at Cornell under the direction of Professor Paul Gates.

¹*United States Statutes at Large*, II, 331-32.

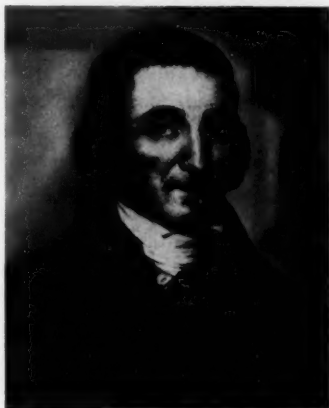
100,000 arpents of land, few of which had been conceded prior to October 1, 1800, and still fewer of which had been developed according to Spanish law, custom, and usage.

The attitude and action of the early inhabitants were not unique. Basically, their attitude toward government supervision of the public lands and adjudication of the private land claims was no different from that expressed by cattlemen and homesteaders who crossed the 98th principal meridian some eighty years later. A land system with an open end supply and rapid and easy transfer of title was desired by small homesteader and cattle baron alike. The General Land Office took no cognizance of the local attitude toward the public lands in 1885, and neither did the Jefferson administration lend a sympathetic ear to the complaints of the old settlers of Louisiana. The Jefferson administration held unswervingly to two principles: protection of the bona fide settler on a small tract of land and cash sales as a valuable source of revenue. The latter was characteristic of the federal government's attitude toward the public lands during the first half of the nineteenth century. This attitude explains the persistence of the cash sales system and the reluctance of Congress to adopt either free homesteading or pre-emption, which would permit purchase at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre.

Appointing boards of land commissioners to the various territories carved out of the Louisiana Purchase provided an excellent opportunity for the Jefferson administration to fulfill necessary patronage appointments. By the middle of May, 1805, James Lowry Donaldson, Clement Biddle Penrose, and John B. C. Lucas had packed their bags and were bound for St. Louis to serve on the Board of Land Commissioners for the Territory of Louisiana. Donaldson, an Irish-born lawyer, had been engaged in Maryland politics. Penrose was descended from a prominent Philadelphia family, the Biddles, and Lucas had been active in Pennsylvania politics, having succeeded Albert Gallatin as representative to Congress from the Allegheny district when the latter was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in 1802. Of the three only Lucas, who also had been appointed territorial judge, had any real legal ability, and none was able to read or speak Spanish.²

²Clarence Edwin Carter (ed.), *The Territorial Papers of the United States* (20 vols. to date, Washington, 1934-). X111, 112-14; biographical material from Thomas Maitland Marshall (ed.), *The Life and Papers of Frederick Bates* (2 vols., St. Louis, 1926), II, 97; Frederic L. Billon, *Annals of St. Louis in Its Territorial Days, 1804-1821* (St. Louis, 1888), pp. 213-18.

Within a matter of days after the first hearings opened in St. Louis, the board had succumbed to hostility from without and temptation from within. In short, it became two separate and distinct boards: Penrose and Donaldson on the one hand, and Lucas on the other, each avowing to do justice to the land claimants. At the beginning of 1806, after six months of board hearings, Lucas submitted a wrathful report to his old Pennsylvania politician friend, Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin: "It is impossible for me to give a precise account of the operations of the Board since about the beginning of June last," he began, "for reasons that will appear to you very extraordinary . . . the intimacy of [Penrose and Donaldson] which had been very great from the beginning . . . appeared to become greater . . . their [sympathies], the similarity of their opinions created the Most Perfect understanding between them, and being a majority, they were able to form a board when they pleased; and to accomplish whatever they thought proper to do."³



Courtesy Mo. Hist. Soc.

J. B. C. Lucas

In June, Lucas resumed, Penrose and Donaldson proposed to remove the board to New Madrid and commence working up through the lower districts and eventually terminate the hearings in St. Louis. As the claims in the New Madrid district were relatively unimportant and his presence at the current session of the district court was imperative, Lucas agreed wholeheartedly with the decision and proposed to join the board at Cape Girardeau or at least before Ste. Genevieve where the "claims of Lead Mines and other claims to a large amount were to be decided." Two days later, Penrose and Donaldson decided to go first to Ste. Genevieve and then proceed to the lower districts. Completely caught off guard, Lucas was unable to accompany them. Later he learned from United States

³Judge J. B. C. Lucas to Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin, January 4, 1806, in Carter, *Territorial Papers*, XIII, 372-83.

Commissioner William C. Carr that in Ste. Genevieve Penrose and Donaldson had "hurried business so much that they decided all the claims of that district in one week." Carr deplored that he scarcely had sufficient time to investigate the most important claims—many of which seemed to him fraudulent.

Having returned to St. Louis, Penrose and Donaldson removed their families to the cantonment located fourteen miles outside St. Louis and began to hold hearings at "irregular hours and without previous adjournment." Whenever a hearing was scheduled for the town chambers, Lucas would spend hours waiting, become disgusted and leave, only to learn the next day that Penrose and Donaldson had come a few moments after his departure. On one rare occasion when Lucas and Penrose held hearings, Lucas departed to dine with his family leaving the latter alone; but upon returning, he discovered that Donaldson had arrived in his absence and the board was in full swing. Due to culpable neglect on the part of the board clerk, the board had remained "seated" and had confirmed a dubious warrant for 1600 arpents belonging to Auguste Chouteau, Sr.

Donaldson's behavior as Recorder of Land Titles outlined by Lucas in his reports to the Secretary of the Treasury Gallatin indicates that there was an understanding between him and certain members of the land junto. Donaldson categorically refused to record any claim not accompanied by a survey laid down or certified by Antoine Soulard.⁴ Consequently, only the claims of the early inhabitants of the St. Louis district were eligible for recording. Claimants, primarily Americans, from the lower district where Soulard had never bothered to extend his surveys, might as well have forgotten about appearing before the board. Lucas' protests and insistence that all claims be recorded regardless of whether Soulard had a hand in the surveys, Donaldson managed to dodge by simply stamping the word "Refused" upon the packets in question, and the clerk generally neglected to return the unopened packets to the respective claimants.

The cumulative effect of these tactics, plus the arduous trips into town and long hours of patient waiting for scheduled hearings that did not materialize, convinced many a small claimant that the costs of confirmation far outweighed the real value of the claim itself. Many gave up in disgust and transferred their concession or order of

⁴The reader will recall the anxiety of Governor Wilkinson and others to have Soulard appointed Surveyor General for the Territory of Louisiana and later retained as Principal Deputy Surveyor under the act of February 26, 1806.

survey to a more patient land jobber for a mere pittance.⁵ This may explain why the transfer or sale of concessions and permissions to settle continued at an accelerated pace until as late as 1808.

By the summer of 1806, the vehemence of Lucas' letters to Secretary Gallatin show that Lucas was perfectly cognizant of the grave dangers that were piling up around him. Penrose and Donaldson had been absenting themselves from the board to secure "subscriptions" to a petition urging the retention of James Wilkinson as territorial governor. Men who balked at signing the petitions were cajoled into reconsidering by the threatened application of rifle butts and clubs. Violence had broken out openly and parties were aroused to the "highest pitch of animosities." Lucas deplored that he was not quite sure whether he would be "mobbed or assassinated." Friends urged him to waste little time in repairing to Pittsburgh, but Lucas decided to stay on with the pronouncement: "My [honor] and independence is more precious to me than my safety."⁶

Meanwhile, events had transpired in Washington necessitating the removal of Wilkinson from the territorial governorship.⁷ By the first week of July, 1806, it was evident that things were not going well for the land junto: "... the worst is apprehended and the anxiety of [Wilkinson's] friends is extreme," deplored James Donaldson. The opposition had assumed new confidence, and "there is no villainy private or public" that this "Knot of unprincipled Scoundrels" was ready to undertake.⁸ Anything to retain Wilkinson in Louisiana was in order. Penrose and Donaldson circulated petitions in behalf of Wilkinson but, at the same time, denied that he exercised any influence upon the decisions of the Board of Land Commissioners. Next, they hastened to add that in many instances his opinions on important claims had materially differed from theirs.⁹ Finally, Donaldson most solemnly labeled all the injurious insinua-

⁵Lucas to Clement B. Penrose, November 25, 1806, in Carter, *Territorial Papers*, XIV, 40-43.

⁶Lucas to Gallatin, February 13, 1806, in *ibid.*, XIII, 444-47; Lucas to Gallatin, August 5, 1806, in *ibid.*, 559-60.

⁷Jefferson suffered considerable abuse, especially at the hands of John Randolph, for appointing Wilkinson, a general of the army, to a civil post. Jefferson rationalized his action by insisting that Louisiana was "not a civil government, but merely a military station" when he made the appointment. However, as expediency proved to be the better policy, Wilkinson was hurried off to New Orleans to quell "hostile encroachments" of the Spanish. See Jefferson to Samuel Smith, May 4, 1806, in *ibid.*, pp. 504-505; Secretary of War Henry Dearborn to Wilkinson, May 6, 1806, in *ibid.*, pp. 505-507.

⁸James L. Donaldson to William Stewart, July 5, 1806, in *ibid.*, pp. 537-39.

⁹"Statement of Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson," April 26, 1806, in *ibid.*, p. 502.

tions heaped upon Wilkinson as "part of the system of inveterate underhand persecution which has been unceasingly carried on here, against every person who has endeavored to support the lawful authority of the Governor."¹⁰

For the land junto the appointment of a new governor meant uncertainty and, perhaps, a new alignment of forces with themselves in the minority. Long in advance they had begun to brace themselves for any such rupture. Governors Harrison and Wilkinson had deluged Surveyor General Jared Mansfield with recommendations

for the appointment of a principal deputy surveyor for Louisiana. They put Antoine Soulard forward as a man of exceptional ability and unequalled qualifications. It was Soulard or no one at all; that is, no one from west of the Mississippi.

Auguste Chouteau, Sr., posted a "petition of the inhabitants of the Territory" to President Jefferson recommending that Joseph Browne, then secretary of the territory, be appointed governor. At the very top of the petition were the signatures of John Mullanphy, Pierre Chouteau, Antoine Soulard, Charles Gratiot, Manuel Lisa, Bernard Pratte, and James Lowery Donaldson.¹¹ Meanwhile, the other



Auguste Chouteau, Sr.

petition, dominated by Americans of the Ste. Genevieve district, circulated about the territory expressing the fullest confidence in Colonel R. J. Meigs and Colonel Samuel Hammond. Either of these men, if appointed to the governorship, "by their mildness, and Republicanism" would, the petitioners asserted, "restore harmony to the Territory." Americans of the Ste. Genevieve district appeared at the head of the list.¹² Wilkinson, hearing of this petition, dispatched an admonishing

¹⁰Donaldson to [Gallatin], April 26, 1806, in *ibid.*, 493-98.

¹¹Auguste Chouteau to Jefferson, July 15, 1806, in *ibid.*, 550-55.

¹²Memorial to the President by Citizens of the Territory [no date, 1806] in *ibid.*, 468-86.

note to Senator Samuel Smith of Maryland: "For God's sake caution the President against Hammond — He is an unsound Man engaged in every species of speculation [&] the Creature of Lucas & his pack."¹³ Obliging, Smith informed the President that "Hammond has been and continues to be a snake in the Grass."¹⁴

By November, 1806, the land junto had successfully made the transition. To their satisfaction, Joseph Browne had been appointed acting territorial governor. The Board of Land Commissioners was hopelessly split; Recorder Donaldson had made off with the records, for the second time, and was on the way to his Maryland home via the Mississippi River to New Orleans and the Atlantic Ocean. Board action could not be resumed until the papers were returned, but this, Lucas realized, was too much to expect.¹⁵ In the field, the attempts of surveyor Silas Bent to solve the riddle of mutilations and forgeries left by Antoine Soulard were actually being challenged at gun-point. By this time Bent was so desperate for fees to sustain his family, which he had optimistically brought over from Cincinnati, that Surveyor General Mansfield was compelled to ask the President for immediate relief for his favored deputy.¹⁶ In short, no further surveys were being projected in Louisiana. It was evident that the settlement of the private land claims in the Territory of Louisiana had come to a standstill.¹⁷

In less than eighteen months, the Congressional attempts to adjudicate the private land claims, despite the partiality displayed by the majority of the Board of Land Commissioners, had sown seeds of discontent throughout all Louisiana. Clarification of the act of March 2, 1805, was demanded by all parties. Were all claims now limited to 800 arpents? What about the status of claims to town lots and common field strips? Were all concessions awarded in recognition of valuable services to His Majesty the King of Spain to be automatically rejected because the grantee had failed to begin actual cultivation and habitation prior to October 1, 1800? Large and small land claimants considered the act extremely harsh and not at all

¹³Wilkinson to Samuel Smith, March 29, 1806, in *ibid.*, 466-67.

¹⁴Smith to Jefferson, April 28, 1806, in *ibid.*, 502-503. Smith, apparently, was serving as the Congressional agent for the Louisiana land claimants. He talked the President into appointing Donaldson to the Board of Land Commissioners, cautioned him against the removal of Wilkinson, and tried valiantly to block Hammond's nomination. See the letters of Smith to the President in *ibid.*, pp. 111, 113, 115-16.

¹⁵Lucas to Gallatin, November 4, 1806, in *ibid.*, XIV, 27-28.

¹⁶Jared Mansfield to Jefferson, October 31, 1805, in *ibid.*, pp. 23-25.

¹⁷William C. Carr to Gallatin, November 20, 22, 1806, in *ibid.*, pp. 36-39.

compatible with the articles of the treaty that ceded Louisiana to the United States.¹⁸

Characteristic of federal statutes of the nineteenth century pertaining to the public lands, the interpretations arising out of the acts were more significant than the acts themselves. In Louisiana the conflict of interpretation over the act of March 2, 1805, saw Penrose and Donaldson favoring leniency and clemency on every count as opposed to an uncompromising adherence to the letter of the law advocated by Judge Lucas. For example, on the question of extinguishment of Indian title, Penrose and Donaldson considered extinguishment as implicit in the concession, whereas Lucas required positive proof in each case. Next, Penrose and Donaldson hit upon a so-called settlement right. To them the settlement right could be construed as a "free and generous largess" upon the part of Congress which permitted the Board of Commissioners to confirm any claim based on a permission to settle. This permission to settle, Penrose and Donaldson argued, in view of the extreme liberality of the Spanish colonial land system, was never refused. Unquestionably, the local officer's reply to an application for land was: "Why do you apply to me, go and settle, the axe and the plow are your best title." If the presumption of permission was always in the settler's favor, why require positive proof?¹⁹

Next, the most controversial clause limiting the size of each settlement right to 800 arpents was thoroughly overhauled. If the Board adhered strictly to Spanish law, usage, and custom, Penrose and Donaldson argued, one settler with no children would be entitled to as much land as one with twelve. The question arose of whether a man with twenty slaves would be considered an ordinary settler. On six points bordering on the "liberal intention of Congress to grant land to the settler in proportion to the number of his family," that is, in proportion to the particular needs of the settler, Penrose and Donaldson decided that the quantity of land granted to one claimant, or settler, might exceed 800 arpents.²⁰

By this time the President's cabinet had taken an interest in the situation. Voicing disapproval of what they considered the board's intention to carve unlimited tracts from the public domain, cabinet

¹⁸Carr to Attorney General John Breckinridge, October 14, 1805, in *ibid.*, XIII, 237-38.

¹⁹Donaldson to Gallatin, April 26, 1806, in *ibid.*, pp. 493-502.

²⁰An opinion of the Land Commissioners, enclosed in a letter from Donaldson to Gallatin, April 26, 1806, in *ibid.*, pp. 499-501.

members urged President Jefferson to remove the commissioners without delay.²¹

Meanwhile, the land claimants heaped upon Congress petition after petition, memorial after memorial, to register their objections to the manner in which the land claims were being settled. Invariably these petitions stated that the arbitrary nullification of all concessions granted between 1800 and 1804 was extremely unfair, because Spain had maintained "uninterrupted possession" of Louisiana during that period. Secondly, attention was directed to the innumerable tracts of land granted for the "use & support of works, such as mines, salines, mills, distilleries, quarries, & objects of general utility." Hence, "occupancy & cultivation have not always been the Condition on which lands [were] granted, but on the



Sketch by C. A. LeSueur

A Settler's House

Contrary . . . most ancient titles of the Coutry [*sic*] have been Conceded without Condition." The Indian menace had reduced farming on an isolated plantation to a flirt with death and had prompted many inhabitants to abandon their farms and congregate in fortified settlements. Consequently, habitation of one's concession was impossible or incidental to Spanish law, usage, and custom.²²

²¹Gallatin to Jefferson, March 16, 1806, Jefferson to the Cabinet, March 16, 1806, Secretary of State James Madison to Jefferson, March 16, 1806, Dearborn to Jefferson, March 17, 1806, in *ibid.*, pp. 454-55.

²²Petition to Congress by Inhabitants of the Territory, February 1, 1806, in *ibid.*, pp. 425-30; *Annals of Congress: Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States* (42 vols., Washington, 1834-1856), 8 Cong., 2 Sess. (1804-1805), pp. 1597-1620; *American State Papers* (38 vols., Washington, 1832-1861), *Public Lands* (Gales and Seaton edition), II, 671, hereafter cited as *ASP, Lands*; *Private Acts of the Third General Assembly of the State of Missouri, 1824* (St. Louis, 1824), p. 52.

This combination of forces was bound to endanger the Jefferson administration's adherence to a rigid settlement of all land claims. Some of the Creole inhabitants of the territory, the Chouteaus, Gratiot, Pratte, and Clamorgan, for example, had amassed extensive land holdings of what they undoubtedly considered to be valid concessions. On the other hand, there were the avowed speculators who had drifted into the territory shortly after cession to the United States to buy up any available titles to land. Here one may cite Rufus Easton and John Rice Jones who had become adept at speculation in private land claims in the Kaskaskia district across the river.²³

Early settler and speculator alike realized that claims to land stemming from concessions did not stand well with the federal authorities who had been cautioned against their fraudulent nature.²⁴ The brazen attempts of Antoine Soulard to alter the surveys and record book tended to augment federal suspicion against all concessions. A better approach to confirmation, bona fide claimant and speculator eventually decided, was to exercise the settlement right to the maximum. It became easy for one claimant to testify before the board to another's habitation and cultivation of a parcel of land on or before a specified date; it was simply a matter-of-fact policy pursued by the early settlers who were merely attempting to get what they thought rightfully belonged to them.

Still the stipulation that written permission be attached to the permission to settle barred the path to confirmation. Penrose and Donaldson had already tried to circumvent this stipulation by arguing that the permission was implied, but it was possible that their construction was tailored for the benefit of the Creole inhabitant or the speculator who was naturally intrigued by the animating pursuit of speculation in land titles.

The demands of the claimants were partially satisfied by a supplemental act passed on April 21, 1806, which recognized actual settlement as sufficient evidence that permission to settle had been given by the proper Spanish official, although the claimant could not produce permission in writing. Confirmation was extended to all

²³Easton obtained confirmation of six claims totalling 1200 arpents. Jones held fifty-one claims, including claims for land improvements, donations to heads of families, donations to militiamen, and claims to common fields. By January, 1811, he had obtained confirmation of claims embracing 1700 arpents. See Report of the Land Claims in the District of Kaskaskia, January 2, 1811, in *ASP, Lands*, II, 123-241.

²⁴Captain Amos Stoddard to Jefferson, January 10, 1804, in *ibid.*, I, 193-94; Gallatin to Carr July 9, 1805, in Carter, *Territorial Papers*, XIII, 157-60.

claims not in excess of 640 acres (764.67 arpents) which had actually been inhabited and cultivated by the claimant for a period of ten consecutive years prior to December 20, 1803.²⁵ With the requirement of written permission abandoned, this Congressional action pointed the way toward a policy of increasing liberality in the confirmation of private land claims during the following years.

Beginning with the liberal interpretations of the act of 1806, one can see the change from a determination to thwart all inroads upon the public domain to a blanket endorsement of claims.²⁶ Remaining untold, however, is the bitter struggle between the claimants and the Board of Land Commissioners and among the claimants themselves as the territory matured and eventually entered the union in 1821.

The era of increasing liberality was launched with the passage of the act of March 3, 1807. The maximum size of any claim allowed on the basis of ten years' possession was raised from 800 to 2,000 arpents. The deadline for delivering evidence to the recorder of land titles to substantiate a claim was extended for one year. Actual survey of the confirmed tracts began under the direction of the surveyor general, and the Board of Commissioners was allowed "full powers to decide according to the laws and established usages and customs of the French and Spanish governments, upon all claims in excess of one square league (7,056 arpents) within their respective districts." All board decisions in favor of the claimants were final.²⁷

However, Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin had tried to remove the clause which extended wholesale confirmatory powers to the board. He argued that what were called the laws, usages, and customs of the French and Spanish governments consisted primarily of deviations from the very land ordinances the board was supposed to obey.²⁸ After this, any brochure of instructions on the adjudication of the land claims submitted by either the Secretary of the Treasury or the Attorney General to the Board of Commissioners was disregarded.

²⁵*United States Statutes at Large*, II, pp. 391-95.

²⁶Professors Eugene M. Violette and Louis Pelzer stress this point in their chronological examinations of the settlement of the land claims. See Violette, "Spanish Land Claims in Missouri," *Washington University Studies*, VIII, *Humanistic Series*, No. 2 (St. Louis, 1921), pp. 167-200; Pelzer, "The Spanish Land Grants," *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, XI (January, 1913), 3-37.

²⁷*United States Statutes at Large*, II, 440-42. The act pertained to the adjudication of private land claims in all territories carved from the Louisiana Purchase.

²⁸Gallatin to John Boyle, January 20, 1807, in Carter, *Territorial Papers*, XIV, 79-81.

The Board of Commissioners, however, had become aware of the fact that things were not well in Washington. President Jefferson displayed discontent over the "perversions" of duty and "frittering" of responsibility.²⁹ Accordingly, the board tried to assume a new moral tone. Penrose denounced his former colleague, James Donaldson. Frederick Bates, former deputy-postmaster of Detroit, land commissioner of the Michigan Territory, and ardent Jeffersonian who arrived in St. Louis in April, 1807, to take over the responsibilities of territorial secretary and recorder of land titles, was appointed to replace Donaldson on the Board of Land Commissioners. Bates enjoyed the confidence of the authorities at Washington, and he approved the conduct of Lucas as commissioner, reporting that Lucas was a man of "superior parliamentary information [and] more independent in principle and conduct" than most men in the territory.³⁰

The arrival of Frederick Bates marked the beginning of a period when the board functioned smoothly. From 1807 to 1810, the commissioners made an annual circuit of the territory to receive and weigh evidence on new as well as on old claims. By February 1, 1810, the board had recorded 3,056 claims and taken testimony on 2,699. It began action on the claims on December 8, 1808, and by February 1, 1810, it had acted on 638, confirming 323 based on permission to settle or ten years' possession and 167 based on concessions or orders of survey, while 139 were rejected. Throughout this period, the board had been extremely lenient toward tardy claimants, three times extending the deadline for submitting new evidence.³¹

Following somewhat loosely the instructions of Secretary of the Treasury Gallatin, the board had arranged the claims into forty-nine groups which could be further reduced to five general categories: first, claims derived from French and Spanish grants dated prior to October 1, 1800, that exceeded 800 arpents but were smaller than one square league, based on either habitation or cultivation prior to December 20, 1803, or construction and completion of projects of general utility such as grist mills and sawmills; second, claims not exceeding 800 arpents which were derived from French or Spanish grants for construction of mills and distilleries where all

²⁹Jefferson to Gallatin, January 4, 1807, in *ibid.*, pp. 57-58.

³⁰Marshall, *Bates Papers*, I, 14-27; Bates to August B. Woodward, June 18, 1807, in *ibid.*, p. 146; Carter, *Territorial Papers*, XIV, 117n.

³¹The land commissioners to Gallatin, February 1, 1810, in *ibid.*, pp. 360-68.

the terms had been fulfilled; third, claims derived as in the first two groups, not exceeding 800 arpents, where the claimant had had no other tract granted or confirmed to him; fourth, all claims based on habitation and cultivation prior to December 20, 1803, with or without written permission to settle; fifth, all village claims, town lots, commons, common fields, and adjacent field strips given to the village inhabitants for cultivation prior to December 20, 1803.³²

The board's policy, however, was not liberal enough to satisfy the land claimants, and deep-seated discontent pervaded the whole territory. Lucas, the most conservative member of the board, was the principal target of criticism. He felt that he was being "assailed by a powerfull host" whose attacks were directed exclusively against him.³³

Repaying an obligation, Moses Austin cautioned Recorder Bates in August, 1809, to be on the alert for a recently organized committee which opposed certain board members and threatened to mutilate the record books. "You know what I should suffer was it known that I made a communication to . . . you," Austin closed.³⁴ He was referring to the "Land Claimants' Convention" held in Ste. Genevieve during the month of April. The delegates dispatched the colorful John Smith T (T standing for Tennessee) to Congress to petition for the second grade of government and the removal of Judge Lucas from the Board of Commissioners.³⁵ This was the beginning of a new controversy in which the opposition to the board's action was mingled with the new issue of admission to higher territorial status.

Quickly, "A Land Claimant" appeared on the scene to caution everyone about signing the petitions for the removal of Lucas. "Look before you leap, and think twice before you sign once. . . . John Smith T [is] the GREAT instrument to tear down the standing of Judge Lucas . . . to bring about a general confirmation of *all kinds*

³²ASP, *Lands*, II, 377-79, 388-603.

³³Lucas to Gallatin, October 19, 1809, in Carter, *Territorial Papers*, XIV, 334-35.

³⁴Moses Austin to Frederick Bates, August 27, 1809, in Marshall, *Bates Papers*, II, 77. Bates had been backing Austin's speculative and mining ventures in the Ste. Genevieve District. To the Secretary of the Treasury he gave the highest recommendation to Austin's proposed road project from Mine à Breton to the mouth of Joachim Creek. Eventually, the road was constructed to the mouth of the creek, and there the village of Herculaneum sprang up to be the principal lead exporter of the territory. In 1815, Austin and Hammond brought their lands into sale: 100 town lots, ea h 120' x 150'. (*Missouri Gazette*, September 23, 1815, June 19, 1818.)

³⁵*Missouri Gazette*, October 12, 1809. The *Gazette* was initially published by Joseph Charleson on July 12, 1808, and was called the *Missouri Gazette* until November 23, 1809. From then until shortly after Missouri's admission to the second territorial stage of government (June 14, 1812), it was called the *Louisiana Gazette*, and thereafter it became the *Missouri Gazette* once more.

of claims to land in this territory." "Land Claimant" did not entertain the slightest doubt that "John Smith T., and the other gentleman who claim the right of representing you, would be willing to mix their large or elastic 10,000 or 20,000 acre claims with your *Bona fide* claims of moderate size . . . the very name and nature of col. Smith's own claims will render all he could do for you suspicious."³⁶

The select committee of the Ste. Genevieve convention retaliated with an assertion to the small claimants: "An injury to your claim would be an injury to theirs [meaning the large claimants]. . . . The property of the Territory is as much their interest as yours . . . 'Land Claimant's' patron [Lucas] has already inflicted more wounds on this infant country than she will speedily outgrow." Not until the "Ethiopean changes his skin, and the Leopard his spot," concluded the committee, "will this 'Land Claimant' and his worthy associates, cease to calumniate the virtuous and the respectable, and to injure a country whose only blemish is, giving protection to her enemies."³⁷ About four months later "Land Claimant" was assured great bodily harm would befall him if he persisted in his defense of Judge Lucas.³⁸

The land claimants felt that the liberal benefits afforded in the act of March 3, 1807, were not being extended to them. They assailed the commissioners in the *Gazette*, accusing them of employing Spanish laws, usages, and customs, heretofore unknown to the claimants, to refute bona fide "contracts made in good faith" under the Spanish government.³⁹ The vitriolic comments of one land claimant who entitled himself "A Louisianan" were representative: "People of Louisiana! Nothing can save you but unanimity and courage . . . you will be saddled for life, or as long as there is a land claim in Louisiana to be decided, with those whom you are so justly anxious to remove, and if continued in office, will be sure to assail with redoubled fury your property and reputation, and bring ruin on you and your posterity."⁴⁰

This opposition to the Board of Commissioners had produced some curious alliances. Wealthy St. Louisans united with small claimants to castigate the decisions of the board and challenge the

³⁶*Ibid.*, October 19, 1809.

³⁷*Ibid.*, October 26, 1809.

³⁸*Louisiana Gazette*, March 8, 1810.

³⁹*Ibid.*, January 1, 1810.

⁴⁰*Ibid.*, February 1, 1810.

surveys in the field. There were few indeed who would not subscribe to a petition for the removal of Lucas. Moses Austin, Rufus Easton, and John Smith T together clamored for confirmation of the mineral claims and adoption of a more liberal leasing policy on the government controlled mineral lands.

The opposition forces disagreed among themselves, however. Members of the select committee of the Ste. Genevieve convention were labeled "strangers to truth and propagators of falsehoods." William Russell, mail contractor, deputy surveyor, and spokesman for the claimants, was considered a tool of Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and James Mackay. His application for the transcripts of the board's proceedings was branded a "wedge whereby the books [might be] thrown open to all erasures."⁴¹ It was "proven" that a "Mr. Louisianan," James Mackay, Jacques St. Vrain, and fellow Creoles had broken into the record books to alter water courses and double the size of confirmed claims."⁴²

"Slander, Detraction and Violence" stalked the Ste. Genevieve district. Conditions had reached such a state of alarm that Recorder Bates seriously considered calling in the federal troops. Whenever a rich mine was discovered, he related, "the owner of a floating concession locates it immediately, and strengthens the establishment with a gang of ruffians who defy removal."⁴³ Land claimants were at one another's throats. Men were pursued into their own homes, attacked and butchered on the spot. On one occasion John Smith T received a ball in the thigh, but his "antagonist was dreadfully Mangled and expired on the spot." A \$500 reward was offered to any person who "would discover and prosecute the villian who fired cannon balls" into Moses Austin's parlor.⁴⁴ But the violence halted abruptly when it became apparent to the citizens of the territory that the question of entering the second territorial stage of government had to be settled. After a brief lull the tempest broke out with renewed vigor.

By January, 1812, the Board had finished its work and adjourned. It reported that of more than 3,000 claims submitted for

⁴¹William Russell to the land commissioners and William C. Carr, March 14, 1810, in Carter, *Territorial Papers*, XIV, 379-82; Russell to Silas Bent, January 25, 1812, in *ibid.*, 508-13; *Louisiana Gazette*, August 9, 1810. As an agent for the land claimants, Russell in 1812 submitted to the board a docket of 312 claims, of which twenty-three, embracing 14,740 arpents, were confirmed. (*ASP, Lands*, III, 365, 370.)

⁴²*Louisiana Gazette*, August 9, 1810.

⁴³Bates to Gallatin, May 30, 1807, in Marshall, *Bates Papers*, I, 134-35; Bates to Richard Bates, May 31, 1807, in *ibid.*, p. 135.

⁴⁴*Louisiana Gazette*, February 7, 21, 28, 1811.

review, it had confirmed 1,342, approximately one third of the total.⁴⁵ The controversy was then carried back to the floor of Congress, where a more liberal policy of confirmation was gradually evolved. The question of the presentation of the claims, however, was closely tied to the issue of entry into the second stage of government, when the Territory of Missouri would be entitled to a delegate to Congress. Heated debate continued to rage over that subject during the months that followed the adjournment of the Board of Land Commissioners.

This is the second of three articles on private land claims in Missouri. "Part III: The Era of Increasing Liberty" will appear in the July issue.

⁴⁵ASP, Lands, II, 689-729.



Three outstanding Missouri governors and a United States senator are the subjects of the sketches released to the newspapers of the State by the Society in December, 1955, and January, February, and March, 1956. These four men helped to guide Missouri out of the trying post-Civil War period into the Progressive era of the early twentieth century.

The articles were prepared by Dorothy J. Caldwell, research associate of the Society, under my editorship.

The illustration used in the first article is a famous cartoon by John McCutcheon, published in the *Chicago Tribune*, November 10, 1904, and again on November 5, 1908, when the election returns showed that Missouri had gone Republican. The monument to the second Missourian described is located at Nevada, Missouri, and the photograph was supplied by the State Highway Department. The portrait of the subject of the third sketch is taken from the *United States Biographical Dictionary: Missouri*, 1878, and the photograph of Chapel Hill College is used through the courtesy of Dr. C. A. Phillips, of Columbia. The fourth subject's portrait is from the files of the State Historical Society, and the photograph of his home was given to the Society by Lewis W. Roop, of DeSoto.

References accompany each article for those who may wish to read further.

**THIS NATIVE-BORN KANSAN BECAME MISSOURI'S FIRST
REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR IN FORTY YEARS**

Released December 8, 1955

A great attorney general, a notable governor, and a distinguished advocate of reform in criminal procedure, this adopted son of Missouri left a deep impression on our State and Nation. Do you know his name?

1. Where was he born?

A. He was born in Olathe, Kansas, on February 20, 1872, of Quaker and English Puritan ancestry.

2. How did he begin his public career?

A. After graduation from the University of Kansas and Northwestern University law school, he began practicing law in Kansas City. He was appointed first assistant city counselor in 1898 and two years later was elected prosecuting attorney for Jackson County. During his term only six acquittals were returned out of 128 cases prosecuted. His enviable record in office paved the way for his election as attorney general of Missouri in 1904.

3. How did he first win national recognition?

A. As attorney general from 1905 to 1909, he successfully prosecuted the Standard Oil Company for violation of Missouri's antitrust law, won suits against the harvester and lumber trusts, prosecuted eighteen railroad companies, and settled without suit an insurance case



**A Missouri Governor Who May
Have Barely Missed Becoming
President**

involving seventy-nine companies. His record in office again paved the way for his election as governor of Missouri in 1908.

4. *What was his later political career?*

A. From 1909 to 1913 he served as the first Republican governor since Reconstruction days. He fought for clean elections. At the state penitentiary he established a system of juvenile paroles; abolished flogging, the lock step, and stripes; and improved food and physical conditions. He attempted to raise the standards of eleemosynary institutions and Missouri schools. He unsuccessfully advocated a state public service commission, corporation franchise tax, general inheritance tax, and workmen's compensation—all measures later adopted.

At the Republican National Convention in 1912 he was Roosevelt's floor leader and was himself prominently mentioned as a compromise candidate for President. From 1913 to 1917 he practiced law in Kansas City.



"The Mysterious Stranger." Noted Cartoon in the Chicago Tribune After His Election

5. *Why did he become an educator?*

A. Considerations of health induced him to become a professor of law at the University of Colorado in 1917. He became chancellor of Washington University in 1923, where he remained until his death in 1927. He prepared and published a report of the National Crime Commission on reform in criminal procedure and was one of the authors of the *Missouri Crime Survey*. He was largely responsible for the preparation by the Council of the American Law Institute of a model code of criminal procedure.

6. *What honors did he receive during his lifetime?*

A. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by

Northwestern University, University of Missouri, Missouri Valley College, and Harvard University. He was the author of *Rome and the World Today*, a scholarly treatise, for which he was honored by the Italian government.

7. *What was his name?*

A. Herbert Spencer Hadley.

[References: Dumas Malone, editor, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), VIII, 80-81; Sherman Morse, "The Taming of Rogers," *American Magazine*, LXII (July, 1906), 227-238; W. H. H. Platt and others, *In Memoriam: Herbert Spencer Hadley* (Kansas City, 1928); Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), II, 241-264; Shoemaker (ed.), *Missouri Day by Day* (Jefferson City, 1943), I, 137-138; Lloyd Edson Worner, "The Public Career of Herbert Spencer Hadley" (unpublished Doctor's Dissertation, University of Missouri, Columbia, 1946).]

**THIS MISSOURI GOVERNOR MADE A UNIQUE RECORD
IN OFFICES HELD**

Released January 12, 1966

He served Missouri as congressman, governor, and United States senator, an honor accorded to no other Missourian. Do you know his name?

1. *Was he a native Missourian?*

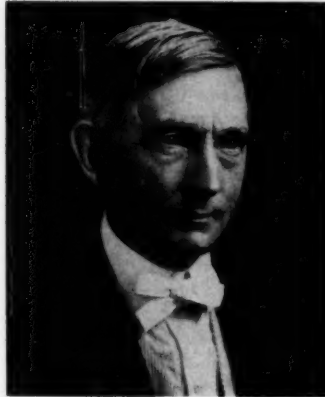
A. No, he was born May 7, 1848, in Madison County, Kentucky. At the age of fifteen he came to Columbia, Missouri, attended the University of Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in 1869 in Columbia.

2. *How did he begin his political career?*

A. Two years later he settled in Nevada, Missouri, and served as prosecuting attorney of Vernon County from 1872 to 1874. He was several times a delegate to the Democratic state conventions in the 1870's and in 1876 was a presidential elector on the Tilden ticket.

Nominated for Congress in 1884, he won election for three successive terms. In Congress he advocated low protective

tariff and free coinage of silver, and supported the right of labor to organize. He worked successfully for the repeal of laws which permitted corporations and speculators to obtain public lands unfairly and proposed legislation to secure forfeiture of railroad land grants where there had been failure to comply with terms of the grant.



**Missouri Congressman, Governor,
and U. S. Senator**

3. *What were his achievements as governor of Missouri?*

A. During his term as governor, 1893-1897, the financial panic of 1893, the railway union strike, the miners' strike, and widespread unemployment and national depression created great unrest. But there were no outbreaks of rioting in Missouri and he was able to handle the situation without resort to military force.

In spite of a decrease in the general revenue resulting from a lowering of the tax rate under a constitutional provision, he was able to leave a solvent treasury and unimpaired credit for the next administration.

4. *What did he do after he had served as governor?*

A. He practiced law in St. Louis and was a member of the Democratic national committee from 1896 to 1904 and its vice-chairman from 1900 to 1906.

5. *What was his later public service?*

A. He served as United States senator from March, 1903, until his death April 14, 1918. In the Senate he advocated penalties for campaign contributions by corporations, voted for the railroad rate regulation laws of 1906, filibustered against the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill permitting emergency bank note issues, and opposed the Payne-Aldrich high tariff bill.

Under President Wilson he became the ranking member of the Senate Finance Committee and chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations. In the latter position he was instrumental in the ratification of the Bryan peace and arbitration treaties and opposed the arming of the American merchant ships. He also opposed America's entrance into World War I and refused to take charge of the war resolution even though his stand would mean his political death. But when war was declared he actively supported all the measures proposed to make it a success.

He was an able speaker and his withering sarcasm, lively wit, calm delivery, and convincing sincerity made him outstanding as an advocate or opponent in the United States Senate.



Pohl, State Highway Dept.

His Statue at Nevada

6. How has Missouri honored his memory?

A. A life-size bronze statue, erected by the State, was dedicated to his memory on the courthouse lawn at Nevada on October 11, 1935.

7. What was his name?

A. William Joel Stone.

[References: Howard L. Conard (ed.), *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri* (New York, 1901), VI, 97-98; Sarah Guitar and Floyd C. Shoemaker (eds.), *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri* (Columbia, 1926), VIII, 3-276; J. B. Johnson (ed.), *History of Vernon County* (Chicago, 1911), II, 1004-1005; Dumas Malone (ed.), *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1936), XVIII, 88-89; Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), II, 135-157; Floyd C. Shoemaker (ed.), *Missouri Day by Day* (Jefferson City, 1942), I, 307.]

THIS MAN WAS THE SECOND MISSOURIAN TO SERVE THIRTY YEARS IN THE U. S. SENATE

Released February 9, 1956

A volunteer without military training, he rose from the rank of private to brigadier general in the Confederate army and with no previous experience in public office was chosen United States senator. Do you know his name?

1. *What was his early Missouri background?*

A. Born October 1, 1834, near the village of Columbus, fifteen miles from Warrensburg, he was brought up on a farm. He graduated from Chapel Hill College in Lafayette County in 1853, was admitted to the bar in Warrensburg in 1855, and practiced there until the outbreak of the Civil War.



2. *What was his record in the Civil War?*

His Length of Senate Service Was Equalled Only by Benton

A. Supporting the Southern cause, he enlisted as a private in 1861 and in two years rose to the rank of brigadier general. He saw service in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, was wounded in the Atlanta campaign and at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, and was three times taken prisoner. His brigade became famous for efficiency, bravery, and discipline. He was captured at Blakely, Alabama, at the close of the war but was permitted to return to Missouri and the next year received full amnesty.

3. *What did he do after he returned to Missouri?*

A. He formed a law partnership in Warrensburg with Thomas T. Crittenden, a Union colonel, and together with George Graham Vest and John F. Philips, another Confederate and Union law

team, they became known as the "Big Four" and won statewide renown.

4. *What incident led to his election to the U. S. Senate?*

A. In 1874 his defeat in the Missouri Democratic state convention for the nomination of governor led to his election to the U. S. Senate. After the results were announced he came to the platform and threw his broad-brimmed hat to the ceiling as he pledged support to his successful rival, Charles H. Hardin. He won such favor with his earnest campaign for his opponent that he was chosen United States senator in 1875, and four times won re-election, serving from 1875 to 1905, the only Missourian to equal Thomas Hart Benton's length of service.



Courtesy C. A. Phillips

He Graduated from Chapel Hill College, Lafayette County

5. *What was his reputation as senator?*

A. Noted for his ability, honesty, and industry, he inspired confidence among public men without regard to party. In Missouri no one stood above him in commanding the affection and respect of all classes of people.

In the Senate he carefully studied every bill affecting taxation and the expenditure of public money, worked for prompt and effective handling of Civil War pensions, and supported low protective tariff and free coinage of silver.

6. *What was his later work?*

A. When a Republican legislature elected William Warner to succeed him in 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt commented that the people of Missouri had lost a faithful servant but that the government would not lose him. He was appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and later he held several Federal positions. He received a remarkable personal ovation at the 1904 St. Louis Democratic national convention when nominated for the Presidency by Champ Clark and William Jennings Bryan.

7. *What was his name?*

A. Francis Marion Cockrell.

[References: Champ Clark, "Missourians and the Nation During the Last Century," *Missouri Historical Review*, XV (April, 1921), 437-445; Monroe F. Cockrell, "Francis Marion Cockrell," (Mimeographed, Evanston, Ill., 1954); William Rufus Jackson, *Missouri Democracy* (Chicago, 1935), I, 216; Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), IV, 257-258; Floyd C. Shoemaker (ed.), *Missouri Day by Day* (Jefferson City, 1943), II, 216-217; Walter Williams, "Francis Marion Cockrell," *The World Today*, January, 1905, 38-40.]

**MISSOURI'S FIRST NATIVE-BORN AND FIRST REPUBLICAN
GOVERNOR, WHO WAS HE?**

Released March 8, 1956

During his administration, law and order largely prevailed after four years of war, the State debt was reduced, taxes were raised, public schools were improved, slavery was abolished, population and wealth increased, although suffrage and the practice of certain professions were restricted to Union supporters. Do you know his name?

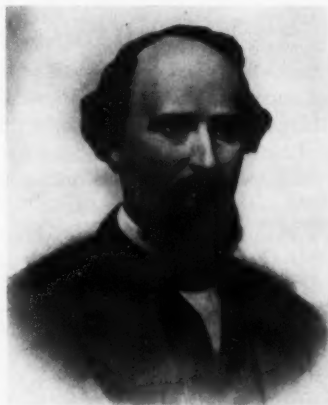
1. *Where in Missouri did he live?*

A. The son of a slave-owning Maryland family that had moved to Missouri in 1818, he was born January 22, 1827, at Herculaneum in Jefferson County.

2. *How did he begin his public career?*

A. At the age of twenty-two he was elected circuit clerk of Jefferson County. He was admitted to the bar in 1855 and the next year became land agent for the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad. In 1857 he and his brother-in-law, Louis J. Rankin, laid out the town of DeSoto, Missouri.

He formed an early alliance with the antislavery Republican party and was elected a delegate to the 1860 Republican National Convention at Chicago where he supported Lincoln for the presidential nomination.



3. *How did he aid the Union cause during the Civil War?*

A. He volunteered his services in April, 1861, and served as assistant provost marshal general with headquarters at St. Louis. In 1862 he recruited the 31st Missouri Infantry, received his commission as colonel, and was wounded and captured at Chickasaw Bayou. He organized state troops in 1864 to resist the invasion of General Price's army and was given a vote of thanks by the Missouri legislature and brevetted brigadier general by President Lincoln for his successful defense of Pilot Knob under General Ewing.

His Administration Marked Great Progress in Public Education in Missouri

4. *What did he do about Reconstruction problems?*

A. Nominated for governor while with Sherman on the march to the sea, his election in November, 1864, marked the beginning of the Radical Republican control of the State's politics until 1870. One of his first acts was to issue an emancipation proclamation January 11, 1865, after the Radical State Convention had passed an ordinance freeing Missouri slaves. The ratification of the 1865 Drake constitution was another Radical victory and the remain-

der of his administration saw controversy over the more drastic provisions of the new constitution. He pursued a moderate course in filling the judicial vacancies created by the Ousting Ordinance and recommended a constitutional amendment to abolish the restrictions of the "ironclad" oath of loyalty as they applied to ministers, teachers, and lawyers.

5. *What were his other accomplishments as governor?*

A. Under his leadership, Missouri created a new and larger public school fund; reorganized and improved the public school system; made the first appropriation from the general revenue for the University of Missouri; established an immigration board; and sold railroads owned by the State through failure of the companies to pay interest on State-guaranteed bonds.

6. *What did he do later?*

A. Upon the conclusion of his term as governor in 1869, he practiced law in St. Louis and then in Washington, D. C., where he died March 25, 1899.

7. *What was his name?*

A. Thomas Clement Fletcher.



Courtesy Lewis W. Roof

His Home in Hillsboro

[References: Grace Gilmore Avery and Floyd C. Shoemaker (eds.), *The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Missouri* (Columbia, 1924), IV, 46-368; Howard L. Conard (ed.), *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri* (New York, 1901), II, 472-473; Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone (eds.), *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), VI, 468; Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), I, 953-959; Shoemaker (ed.), *Missouri Day by Day* (Jefferson City, 1942), I, 64-65.]

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

Among the anniversaries observed this year is the semicentennial of the *Missouri Historical Review*, now in its fiftieth volume. While sheer persistence over a period of fifty years is in itself a rather notable achievement, it is not the length of time a magazine is published but how well it serves its purpose that is the real measurement of its worth. For that reason I am very happy to point to the circulation of the *Review*, for twenty years the largest of any state historical magazine in the nation, as evidence that it is accomplishing its objectives. In October, January, April, and July the *Missouri Historical Review* reaches 8,267 homes, schools, libraries, and editorial offices with its treasury of Missouriana.

The objects of the *Review* are to popularize Missouri history, to disseminate knowledge of and interest in our unique heritage as Missourians, to publish scholarly monographs and encourage original research in the field of Missouri history, and to record for future reference the historical events and publications in the State. The result of striving for these goals is a collection in these fifty volumes of a wide variety of material exploring many phases of Missouri's culture and development, proving that Missourians want the best in sound research and interpretative writing. Today the *Review's* rank and standards attract the contributions of able scholars and its production schedule is usually full a year or more in advance. Many valuable documents and original manuscripts have also been published, and on the lighter side, the section "Missouri History Not Found in Textbooks" remains a favorite with readers of the *Review*.

The *Review* has been a leader in the changing of style and format to make the magazine more attractive and in line with the best modern design. The first illustrated cover appeared on the *Review* in 1942, and in 1951 the change was made to the present format which allows much more extensive use of illustrations and a colorful cover design. After each of these changes was made, several other historical magazines followed the lead of the *Review* by improving their formats.

Today the first forty-nine volumes have been made more useful to researchers by the availability of a complete index. Cumulative indexes for volumes 1-25 and 26-45 have now been published, and each of the recent volumes contains its own index, making the wealth of historical and biographical information published over a period of fifty years readily accessible.

The *Review* has consistently received honors and praise for its content and quality as well as for its circulation, and a recent compliment from the Yale University Press on the make-up and appearance of the magazine was greatly appreciated.

It has been a real pleasure and challenge to edit the *Review* for forty-one years of its life, and it is my hope that this publication of the State Historical Society of Missouri will continue to be better and more widely read every year.

MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING THE SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the three months of November and December, 1955, and January, 1956, the following members of the Society have increased its membership as indicated:

NINE LIFE MEMBERS

David M. Warren, Panhandle, Texas

ONE LIFE MEMBER

Alma Fletcher, Arcadia

Floyd C. Shoemaker, Columbia

SEVENTEEN NEW MEMBERS

Clem T. Kelly, St. Louis

TWELVE NEW MEMBERS

Rupert L. Rinehart, Kirksville

TEN NEW MEMBERS

Alma Fletcher, Arcadia

NINE NEW MEMBERS

Tom F. Baker, Essex

SEVEN NEW MEMBERS

W. T. Bollinger, Van Buren

SIX NEW MEMBERS

Walter G. Smith, St. Louis

FIVE NEW MEMBERS

Thomas R. Hooper, Maryville
Fred A. Mauntel, Washington

FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. Lerton V. Dawson, Excelsior Springs
Walter H. Pohl, Rock Hill
C. J. Sampson, St. Louis
H. A. Scheidker, Hannibal

THREE NEW MEMBERS

Bruce B. Adams, Florissant	Paul F. O'Brien, St. Louis
Mrs. Hunter L. Bird, Webster Groves	W. H. Siegismund, Rockville
Wallace Cooper, St. Louis	George W. Somerville, Chillicothe
W. B. Duckworth, Tulsa, Okla.	Mrs. Howard Stephens, Columbia
C. O. Hanes, Jefferson City	Mrs. James E. Tice, Brentwood
Bruce H. Hunt, Kirksville	Berenice W. Vance, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. S. L. Hunter, New Madrid	

TWO NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. H. P. S. Burke, Monett	John E. Pennell, Independence
Ralph E. Butcher, University City	George D. Reesman, Boonville
J. M. DeWitt, Kirksville	H. M. Sender, Kansas City
Mrs. C. F. Frick, Lexington	Adele H. Stine, Webster Groves
F. J. Frobase, Benton	Mrs. Roy M. Stokes, Malden
Mrs. Arthur L. Funk, Lebanon	John R. Thomas, St. Louis
Morran D. Harris, Osceola	Henry C. Thompson, Bonne Terre
Mrs. Lena P. Hobbs, Morse Mill	H. P. Threlfall, St. Louis
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. King, Kansas City	Mrs. Elmer White, Green City
Mrs. Marian Klasstorner, Evanston, Ill.	L. M. White, Mexico
R. H. Linneman, St. Charles	Mrs. J. E. Williams, Marshall
Mrs. Okla Lucas, Fayette	Roy D. Williams, Boonville
Mrs. L. E. Mathieson, Mexico	Marcia Williams, O'Fallon
Mr. J. H. Middleton, Bowling Green	A. Reed Wilson, Kansas City

ONE NEW MEMBER

Argo, Mrs. Virlea, Houston	Brown, Andy J., Troy
Atchison, Margaret, Kansas City	Brown, Mrs. James G., Houston
Baepler, F. A., Concordia	Brown, Mrs. James L., Maysville
Bagby, Mrs. W. B., Washington	Bube, E. W., Maplewood
Bailey, David, Sturgeon	Bushnell, Sam C., St. Charles
Baker, Mrs. W. H., Columbia	Carver, Paul E., Neosho
Barnes, C. M., Marston	Cashman, Mary D., St. Louis
Barnett, Lawrence, Sedalia	Conkin, Charles G., Green Castle
Benedict, Mrs. H. D., St. Louis	Coy, Roy E., St. Joseph
Boder, Bartlett, St. Joseph	Creel, Wylie, Richmond Heights
Boone, Beulah I., Independence	Danks, W. H., Crystal City
Bottermuller, Mrs. Lorene, Hermann	Daviess Co. Library, Pattonsburg
Brewer, Selma, St. Louis	DeJarnatt, Mrs. W. T., Otterville

Dietrich, B. E., Cape Girardeau
 Dillman, L. Wyman, Caruthersville
 Dobson, Mrs. Dixie D., Dallas, Texas
 Drescher, Warren, Jr., St. Louis
 Dudeck, Laurence E., St. Charles
 Eads, Mrs. David F., Columbia
 Evans, Mrs. E. E., Columbia
 Frazier, Narvel W., Steelville
 Fry, James D., Louisiana
 Garesche, Mr. and Mrs. R. A.,
 Farmington
 Garth, Will, Columbia
 Gill, Roy A., Kirkwood
 Gillespie, Fred A., Farmington
 Graham, Harold T., Kirkwood
 Greene, Fred O., Fremont
 Greenstreet, G. H., Union
 Harrington, Richard, St. Louis
 Harris, Overton T., Fulton
 Hatchett, J. M., Rolla
 Heinberg, Mrs. J. G., Columbia
 Hewitt, W. C., Shelbyville
 Holman, Haskell, Jefferson City
 Hoover, Mrs. C. T., Laclede
 Huff, Fred W., Kansas City
 Huft, Mrs. Bernard, St. Louis
 Jackson, Joseph, Maryville
 Jayne, E. M., Kirksville
 Johnson, Mrs. F. R., Denver, Colo.
 Keller, Cal M., Moberly
 Kibbe, John H., Monroe City
 Kirk, Ray H., Albuquerque, New Mex.
 Knox, Willis, Independence
 Lang, Howard B., Columbia
 Langenberger, Henry, Brunswick
 Mead, S. T., Slater
 Merrill, Augusta M., Independence

Miller, Rose B., St. Louis
 Moore, L. F., Laclede
 Motherspaw, Mrs. H. B., Clayton
 Parsons, Mrs. J. H., Otterville
 Pauly, G. A., St. Louis
 Peoples, Martha, Cut Bank, Mont.
 Phillips, C. A., Columbia
 Phillips, Mrs. O. W., Odessa
 Pinnell, Geo. L., Seattle, Wash.
 Reed, Mrs. James L., Kirksville
 Robinson, Frank L., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Roth, H. C., Columbia
 Rozier, Mrs. George A., Jefferson City
 Sanders, W. F., Parkville
 Sarasin, Mrs. W. A., Kansas City
 Schattyn, Martyn, St. Louis
 Shields, Mrs. E. P., Denver, Colo.
 Shoemaker, Mrs. Floyd C., Columbia
 Smith, C. O., Carrollton
 Smith, G. R., Oak Lawn, Illinois
 Soper, Mrs. Lee B., Liberty
 Steele, Mrs. Betty, Kansas City
 Storckman, Mrs. C. F., Jefferson City
 Tainter, Walter G., Union
 Thaxton, John Q., Raton, New Mexico
 Torrance, Leola M., Independence
 Townsend, Mrs. George, Albany
 Walker, N. Earl, Eldorado Springs
 Willard, Florence, Butler
 Williams, S. C., Kansas City
 Winetroub, Mrs. Cary, Shelbyville
 Winton, J. F., Seneca
 Wise, Abigail R., Clayton
 Wyrsh, Fred R., Kansas City
 Young, Mrs. F. G., Marshall
 Yount, Mrs. T. H., Sedalia
 Zeman, Mrs. Joseph, Springfield

NEW MEMBERS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Three hundred and sixty-two applications for membership were received by the Society during the three months of November and December, 1955, and January, 1956. The total membership as of February 1, 1956, is 7,865.

The new members are:

Adams, Clifford, Great Falls, Mont.
 Adams, E. R., Richmond Heights
 Alexander, C. W., St. Charles

Alspaugh, John R., Osceola
 Anderson, Isadore A., Kansas City
 Armstrong, Frank, Sikeston

- Arnold, Tom L., Benton
 Asher, Mrs. J. W., Caruthersville
 Ashley, Mrs. Carol A., Lebanon
 Atterbury, Mrs. J. W., Madison
 Austin, Edward, St. Louis
 Baker, E. Lee, Kirksville
 Barnard, Mrs. Newell, St. Louis
 Baugher, Dale, Galt
 Beall, Mary Ann, Malden
 Beindieck, George S., Jr., Carthage
 Betts, Morris W., Washington
 Bird, Lucy, Charleston
 Bird, Robert H., Webster Groves,
 LIFE
 Bishop, Mrs. H. R., Kansas City
 Blain, John C., Albuquerque, New
 Mex.
 Blunt, Dennis, Steelville
 Bockner, Lewis, St. Louis
 Bollinger, W. T., Jr., Van Buren
 Bornhauser, Virginia, Columbia
 Bowles, Barbara Q., West Covina,
 California, LIFE
 Bradley, Belmont, Chillicothe
 Brahms, Alice, St. Louis
 Brentwood Public Schools, Brentwood
 Brittany Junior High School Library,
 University City
 Brown, James W., New York, New
 York
 Brummett, Polly, Kansas City
 Brune, Mary, Denver, Colorado
 Bundren, Mildred, St. Louis
 Burbes, J. A., St. Charles
 Burch, A. E., Redondo Beach, Calif.
 Burnett, Gustava U., Hamilton
 Burnside, Mrs. J. A., Carrollton
 Burson, F. L., St. Louis
 Burton, Wilbert, Rolla
 Bushnell, Charles H., St. Charles
 Bybee, B. E., California
 Callis, Trigg, Boonville
 Campbell, Mrs. Harriett, Kansas City
 Campbell, R. D., Pine Lawn
 Carlton, Herman, Sikeston
 Carr, Dewey, Allendale
 Carr, Doy H., Ft. Gulick, Canal Zone
 Carter, Mrs. E. E., Columbia
 Cartwright, H. C., Sedalia, LIFE
 Cassidy, Hugh, Washington
 Cheney, Douglas, Arcadia
 Chulack, William K., Brentwood
 Clabaugh, R. R., St. Louis
 Coe, Sam W., Springfield, Ill.
 Colyer, R. P., Jacksonville, Fla.
 Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Steve, Kansas
 City
 Conwell, John O., Columbia
 Cooper, J. W., Kirkwood
 Cosgrove, J. R., St. Louis
 Courteol, Mrs. Hugh, Evanston, Ill.
 Courtney, Mrs. P. E., Berkeley
 Courtney, Mrs. R. E., Chesterfield
 Covington, Mrs. Floyd, Longview,
 Texas
 Cox, Allen W., St. Ann
 Craig, Dan B., McCredie
 Craig, H. L., Twin Falls, Idaho
 Crawford, Ora, Lilbourn
 Crawford, Mrs. Todd, Camdenton
 Crosby, Donald P., Fulton
 Cunningham, Bill, Mexico
 Cupp, James A., Paris
 Danforth, Mrs. W. H., St. Louis
 Daniel, Velma L., Piedmont
 Daniels, H. C., Van Buren
 Davidson, R. L. D., Fulton
 Daviess County Library, Jamesport
 Davis, Mrs. H. C., Bonner Springs,
 Kansas
 Davis, Mr. and Mrs. P. D., Carthage
 Dease, A. E., Walthalla, N. D.
 DeField, Eldred, Sikeston
 DeLaPorte, Mary C., Osceola
 Denicke, Mrs. R. D., St. Joseph
 Denny, John I., Wentzville
 Denton, Bill, Sikeston
 Dickson, Alixe, Appleton City
 Dillon, M. C., St. Louis
 Dilts, A. R., Roseville, Mich.
 Drosselmeyer, H. H., Slater
 Droste, W. H., St. Louis
 Duckworth, C. W., Sharon, Kansas
 Duckworth, C. C., Tulsa, Okla.
 Duckworth, E. C., Arlington, Va.
 Duff, William H., St. Louis
 Duncan, Marion M., Kahoka
 Ebaugh, Charles J., Havertown, Pa.

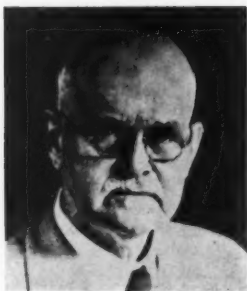
- Eckelkamp, L. B., Gray Summit
 Eger, Mrs. Paul, Kirkwood
 Eidson, R. C., Greenville, Ohio
 Elbert, Mrs. Dan, Clayton
 Elkins, Robert W., Fulton
 Ellefson, Mrs. T. R., Sterling, Colo.
 Ellinwood, DeWitt C., Kansas City
 Evans, Mrs. B. L., Glendale
 Faber, M. F., St. Louis
 Farley, A. W., Kansas City, Kan.
 Feltmann, John H., Washington
 Fisher, T. P., Jr., Wichita, Kan.
 Fletcher, A. R., St. Louis
 Fletcher, Douglas, Arcadia
 Fletcher, William A., Arcadia
 Fletcher, W. B., Downey, Calif.
 Flotte, J. C., St. Louis
 Fly, Mrs. Letha A., Joplin
 Ford, Anna G., Kansas City
 Foreman, J. H., St. Louis
 Fox, C. P., Kirksville
 Fox, John C., Kirksville
 Fox, Ralph M., St. Louis
 Fowler, Mrs. Dorothy B., Osceola
 Fowler, Mrs. Mae, Columbia
 Frazier, John, Van Buren
 Frede, Mrs. Ralph, Jefferson City
 Freiling, John L., Hannibal
 Frenzel, Mrs. Milton, Ironton
 Frick, Mr. and Mrs. V. R., Kansas City
 Galbraith, Arthur, Springfield
 Galbraith, R. Farris, Washington
 Garbee, Mr. and Mrs. Harry, Kansas City
 Garesche, Richard, St. Louis
 Gelling, Mrs. W. L., Marshall, Tex.
 Georgia Blosser Home, Marshall
 Gilmore, Weber, Sikeston
 Goedeke, William H., St. Louis
 Goodwin, Earl, Portage des Sioux
 Goodyear, Arthur M., St. Charles
 Greene, Lynne B., Columbia
 Greene, Norma, Bonne Terre
 Gregory, William L., St. Louis
 Griffith, H. A., Kansas City
 Groff, A. E., Houston, Texas
 Gross, Charles G., St. Charles
 Hall, Mrs. Ada K., Kansas City
 Hall, Andy, Jr., St. Louis
 Hammond, Loy, Darlington
 Handley, A. R., Kirksville
 Harrell, Raymond R., Maplewood
 Hartmann, Mrs. G. K., St. Louis
 Harwell, J. R., Sikeston
 Haverstick, W. W., De Soto
 Heinberg, Mrs. J. G., Columbia
 Hemphill, C. A., Jacksonville, Ill.
 Henckler, H., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Hensley, R. G., Kirksville
 Higgins, Blanche, Webster Groves
 Hooper, George, Tarkio
 Horton, A. E., Webster Groves
 Howell, Johnny, Malden
 Hudson, Florence, California
 Huff, Arthur L., Shelbyna
 Huger, B. J., St. Albans
 Hughes, Fred, Joplin
 Hull, James M., Fayette
 Ingold, Charles F., St. Louis
 Irion, Mrs. T. W. H., Columbia
 Jackson, W. M., Dickson, Tenn.
 Jarrett, Mrs. D. R., Kansas City
 Johnston, Mrs. P. B., Lincoln, Ill.
 Jones, A. L., Guilford
 Jones, Douglas H., Webster Groves
 Jones, Lance, Webster Groves
 Joseph, Mrs. F. M., Kirkwood
 Joyce, Errol, Brookfield
 Jurden, Mrs. Adele, Washington
 Kay, Joe, Lakewood, Colorado
 Keathley, Ben, Van Buren
 Kibbe, John P., Scotia, New York
 Kimble, Mrs. Mildred, Kansas City
 Kirk, John R., St. Louis
 Knight, Mrs. Herbert, Kirksville
 Knittel, C. J., Le May
 Knox, Mrs. E. C., Independence
 Kohlberg, Paul, Union
 Kruse, W. H., Baden (St. Louis)
 Laclede Public Schools, Laclede
 La Plant, Mrs. Shirley, New Madrid
 Leaser, Hedwig C., Arcadia
 Leiweke, Mrs. Leo, Washington
 Lermitt, Geraldine, St. Louis
 Lett, John, Sikeston
 Lilyard, Nancy, Lewistown
 Lindquist, J. W., Bonne Terre

- Loesch, David J. O., Waverly
 Loftus, Patrick, Kansas City
 Lorts, W. A., Richmond Heights
 Lukens, J. M., Kansas City
 Lumsden, Don, Essex
 McCausland, Mrs. Folsom, O'Fallon
 McDonald, Mrs. W., Kansas City, Kansas
 McGlothlin, R. P., Kirkwood
 McIlroy, W. L., Quincy, Ill.
 McKinney, C. D., Van Buren
 McLachlan, A. R., Salisbury
 McNutt, Mrs. George, Berkeley
 McQuerry, Mrs. Viola, Excelsior Springs
 McShane, Ray, Cut Bank, Mont.
 McSpadden, Roy, Van Buren
 Maplesden, R. R., Kansas City, Kan.
 Masden, Frank D., Kansas City
 Mathieson, Mrs. J. W., Hale
 Mattingly, C., Redlands, Calif.
 Mattson, Mrs. Edna, Ventura, Calif.
 Maupin, D., Albuquerque, New Mex.
 Mayer, Adolph, Columbia
 Means, Mrs. Lloyd, Odessa
 Mense, R. C., Jefferson City
 Miller, Mrs. C. J., Chicago, Ill.
 Miller, Nannie Mae, Fayette
 Miller, Rube, Van Buren
 Miller, W. R., Benton
 Mills, Mr. and Mrs. C. J., Lawrence, Kansas
 Mitchell, James M., Hannibal
 Mongar, A. Vern, Springfield
 Montgomery, R. A., St. Joseph
 Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Evanston, Illinois
 Moreland, Harry, Kansas City
 Morgenstern, Arthur, Kirksville
 Murphy, Mrs. Louise, Neosho
 Murray, James E., North Kansas City
 Mueller, Peter W., Webster Groves
 Naunheim, W. J., Jr., Overland
 New Madrid Elementary School, New Madrid
 Niewald, L. W., Washington
 O'Bryen, Mrs. E. M., Shelbyville
 O'Connor, Mrs. W. F., Washington, D. C.
 Oliver, Mrs. A. Ray, St. Charles
 Owens, Don, Gerald
 Owings, Bertha, El Dorado Springs
 Pannell, William J., Afton
 Parrish, R. H., Rulo, Neb.
 Patton, Mrs. Lena, Albany
 Pearse, Mrs. R. W., Kansas City
 Pelot, C. M., Sweet Springs
 Penny, H. G., Springfield
 Pickett, W. B., Shelbyville
 Pohl, E. W., St. Louis
 Pool, Mrs. Cance A., Jefferson City
 Pratt, Mrs. R. B., St. Louis
 Pruett, Mrs. Edna, Hartsburg
 Rambo, Verne, De Soto
 Ray, F. O., Kirksville
 Reader, Ernest, Richmond Heights
 Reese, G. R., Scio, Oregon
 Reesman, Mr. and Mrs. G. D., Ft. Riley, Kansas
 Reid, James A., Baden (St. Louis)
 Reinhard, J. R., Pollock
 Rexroad, Mrs. C. N., Columbia
 Richter, A. W., St. Louis
 Rinehart, Janice, Inglewood, Calif.
 Rinehart, Margot, Cambridge, Mass.
 Roberts, Mrs. Hazel, Moberly
 Rockwood, C. M., Versailles
 Roos, Charlotte, St. Louis
 Rose, Mrs. Marvel, Kirksville
 Rottman, Mrs. Leroy, St. Mary's
 Rust, Jacqueline R., Clayton
 Saale, Leo, Chillicothe
 Schick, Floyd M., Lee's Summit
 Schmidt, C. R., Hermann
 Schnute, Samuel E., St. Louis
 Schooley, Mr. and Mrs. Herschel, Alexandria, Virginia
 Schrader, R. G., Thermopolis, Wyo.
 Schubert, F. E., St. Louis
 Schuchmann, Karen, Brunswick
 Schwartz, Cecil E., Hannibal
 Schwepker, Fred, Cape Girardeau
 Shafer, Victor H., Ballwin
 Shoemaker, Mrs. Floyd, Columbia, LIFE
 Shope, Harry W., Nettleton
 Siegismund, C. R., Belleville, Ill.

- Siegmund, R. D., West Sacramento, California
 Sittler, Orville, Moberly
 Sizemore, E. D., Louisiana
 Smith, Clyde M., Dallas, Texas
 Smith, Mrs. Fulton, Monett
 Smith, Mrs. R. M., Potosi
 Smith, W. J., Hannibal
 Smith, Mrs. Walton, Fayette
 Smithey, G. E., North Kansas City
 Smoky Hill Booksellers, Kansas City
 Snodgrass, Mrs. Phoebe A., Vienna
 Sojourner's Library, Kirksville
 Spannagel, Mr. and Mrs. C., Lebanon
 Speiser, Ed., Salisbury
 Stafford, David E., Essex
 Stanley, Mrs. Helen, Kansas City
 Steger, Mrs. A. B., Van Buren
 Steinkuhle, Mrs. Fred, St. Louis
 Stephens, Eugene and Jessica Y., University City
 Stett, Albert J., St. Louis
 Stockwell, Roy, Kansas City
 Stoddard, Mrs. S., Monroe, Mich.
 Strawn, Mr. and Mrs. M. D., Pocatello, Idaho
 Strode, J. P., Jr., Overland
 Summers, Mrs. S. E., Tarkio
 Sutton, Roy, Kirksville
 Swaim, A. L., San Francisco, Calif.
 Tanner, D. C., St. Louis
 Tate, Mrs. James T., Owensville
 Tegeler, Eddie, St. Louis
 Terry, W. Y., Chicago, Ill.
 Thaxton, Harry E., Doniphan
 Thomas, Sam R., Braymer
 Thompson, Joseph W., Kirksville
 Thorp, Raymond W., Pomona, Calif.
 Tice, Mrs. Eula, St. Louis
 Todd, W. C., Richmond Heights
 Tompkins, E. S., Washington, Iowa
 Townsend, F. M., Maryville
 Trendle, Fred, Afton
 Tucker, C. C., Kansas City
 Van Ness, Mrs. Hans, New York, New York
 Vaughn, E. C., Shenandoah, Iowa
 Wackher, W., St. Louis
 Wade, Ralph, St. Louis
 Wadlow, Mr. and Mrs. R. H., Lester-ville
 Wahlbrink, R. H., Baden (St. Louis)
 Walters, G. F., Ottumwa, Iowa
 Walters, Mrs. H., Prairie Village, Kan.
 Watson, Mrs. Alice, Caruthersville
 Welton, Sallie, Frontenac
 Wescott, Mrs. C. M., Kansas City
 West, Paul W., Superintendent of Schools, Carrollton
 Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. C. E., Springfield
 Whitaker, Glen L., Kansas City, LIFE
 White, Mrs. A. G., St. Louis
 Whitfield, V. W., Willard
 Wilkinson, R. F., Olney, Ill., LIFE
 Williams, H. G., Jr., Ridgwood, N. J.
 Williams, Neil, Cleveland, Okla., LIFE
 Williams, Mrs. Neil, Cleveland, Okla., LIFE
 Williams, T. D., Kirksville
 Winkelman, Mr. and Mrs. W. J., Wayland
 Wolff, Mrs. C. H., St. Louis
 Wood, John, Van Buren
 Woods, Mrs. M. J., Republic
 Wooldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Harry, Boonville
 Wrobel, Joseph, St. Louis
 Yancey, Mrs. Edwin F., Sedalia
 Yeoham, A. L., Jefferson City
 Young, Mrs. Charles, Butler
 Zammar, Fred, Independence

WILLIAM N. SOUTHERN, JR.

William N. Southern, Jr., founder of the *Independence Examiner* which he had published for fifty-three years, died in Independence on February 11, 1956. Col. Southern was a well-known editor who



William Southern, Jr.

had been president of the State Historical Society as well as president of the Missouri Press Association, 1904-1905, and the Inland Daily Press Association, 1926. He was born in Morristown, Tennessee, November 4, 1864, but came to Missouri with his parents in 1867. He was married in 1892 to Miss Emma Proctor, who, with two daughters, survives him. His journalistic career began with reporting for the *Kansas City Star* and the *Independence Sentinel*, and in 1898 he established the *Jackson Examiner*, a weekly, followed by the *Independence Examiner*, which he started in 1905. He was editor of this paper until 1951 when he and his associate, Frank W. Rucker, sold it to Stauffer Publications, Inc. Col. Southern's editorials, political commentary, and his syndicated Sunday School column brought him wide attention and an influential role in Missouri affairs.

Col. Southern had served the Society as a trustee for fifty years, and as president from 1910 to 1914 he contributed greatly to securing the legislative appropriation for building the central part of the University of Missouri library and establishing the Society's quarters there. He was the oldest of the former presidents of the Society and the last of the first five presidents who were country editors. Throughout his life he continued to give support and encouragement to the Society's work.

NINE LIFE MEMBERSHIPS GIVEN BY DAVID M. WARREN

David M. Warren of Panhandle, Texas, has brought the total number of life memberships he has given to 102 with the addition of nine new life members of the Society in December, 1955. The gifts have been made over a period of twelve years, and two of the recipients are now deceased. Three of the nine new members have been named, and the others will be enrolled in the spring. Barbara Ann Bowles, West Covina, California, and Mr. and Mrs.

Neil Williams, Cleveland, Oklahoma, were presented memberships, while others will go to the outstanding senior high student in history and an outstanding faculty member of the Greenfield, Missouri High School, and the outstanding boy and girl senior high history students and a man and a woman member of the faculty of Joplin High School, who are yet to be named.

MISSOURI VOTES \$75,000,000 BOND ISSUE

On January 24, 1956, the people of Missouri voted overwhelmingly to approve a constitutional amendment authorizing the State to issue and sell revenue bonds for \$75,000,000 to finance construction and equipment of new buildings and repair and renovation of present buildings at various State institutions. The allotment of funds will be considered by the General Assembly in a special session, and State educational, penal, and eleemosynary institutions have presented requests for badly needed improvements in their physical plants. The State Historical Society is among those hoping to receive some benefit from the bond issue, as the Executive Committee of the Society voted at the Annual Meeting on October 7, 1955, to join with the University of Missouri in requesting funds for the completion of the library building. The suggested addition would provide a separate entrance for the Society and at least double its working space. Dr. Elmer Ellis, president of the University and a member of the Society's Finance Committee, acted as chairman of a special campaign committee that worked for the passage of the bond issue.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD

Several Missouri towns and organizations have this year attained the maturity denoted by one hundred years of existence. The Missouri Dental Association, the Missouri State Teachers Association, the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, and the Typographical Union of St. Louis were organized in 1856, and Baptist Female College, later Stephens College, in Columbia, was incorporated in that year. Towns laid out in 1856 were Breckenridge, in Caldwell County; Kearney, Clay County; Graham and Guilford, Nodaway County; Coffey and Jamesport, Daviess County; Kingsville, Johnson County; Knobnoster, Johnson County; Lamar, Barton County; Macon, Macon County; Martinsville, Harrison County; New Haven, Franklin County; Oronogo, Jasper County; Quitman,

Nodaway County; Renick, Randolph County; Sturgeon, Boone County; and Wellsville, Montgomery County.

ERRATA

Mrs. Clifford Gallup, president of the Fortnightly Musical Club of St. Joseph organized by the musician and composer, Jessie L. Gaynor, has informed the Society that the club was founded in 1891 instead of 1911, as has been reported in the sketch of Mrs. Gaynor on page 64 in the October, 1955, *Review*.

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Colonel Lester B. Wikoff of Wentworth Military Academy has been elected president of the Anderson House and Lexington Battlefield Foundation. John Seiter is the new secretary and Harold Maib was elected treasurer. Members of the board of the foundation are: William Aull III, Leslie H. Bell, Sabert Downing, Joe L. Mann, Roy Mattingly, Irwin Neale, Barney R. Schucart, and John Ryland Wallace.

Senator W. Stuart Symington was the speaker for the meeting of the Boonslick Historical Society held December 7, 1955, at the Central College assembly hall in Fayette. Two receptions were held for the senator, one at the Hotel Frederick in Boonville preceding the meeting and another in the Parish House at Fayette after the address.

Dr. Irvin G. Wyllie of the University of Missouri was the guest speaker at the annual dinner meeting of the Boonslick Historical Society in Boonville on February 10, 1956. His topic was "The Idea of Rags to Riches." Officers elected at the meeting were C. A. Clingenpeel, president; Herb Penick, vice president; and Mrs. B. I. Lawrence, secretary-treasurer.

The Concordia Historical Institute, official archives and museum of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, displayed in its museum in St. Louis during December, 1955, a reconstruction of a "Kirchlein," or little church, like those built by the Lutheran pioneers a century ago.

Officers elected at the September 15, 1955, meeting of the Dunklin County Historical Society at Kennett are: John H. Bradley,

president; Wilburn Davidson, vice president; Miss Ruth Jones, secretary; Miss Jean Jones, assistant secretary; and Elman Merrett, treasurer. Following the business meeting a program, "The Story of the Beechwell Baptist Church," written by T. D. Davis, was presented by Miss Vandelia Snider.

The Gentry County Historical Society has installed a file for material on local history in the public library building in Albany, Missouri, making the results of members' research available for use.

The following officers were elected at a meeting of the Grand River Valley Historical Society on January 12, 1956, in Chillicothe: George W. Somerville, president; Mrs. Ira Hedrick, first vice president; R. S. Casebeer, second vice president; and Leo Hopper, secretary-treasurer. After the business meeting a talk on Livingston County rocks, minerals, and fossils was given by Bill Cole, and Leo Hopper spoke on Indians and Indian relics in the area.

Dr. Virginia Craig was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Greene County Historical Society on February 2, 1956. Dr. Craig, professor emeritus of English at Southwest Missouri State College, discussed the history of the college.

Historic Hermann, Inc., Hermann, Missouri, plans to hold its 1956 "Maifest" on May 18, 19, and 20, 1956. There will be house tours and a parade, and each evening a "Tunerama" portraying a century of music in Hermann will be presented.

Dr. C. A. Phillips of Columbia, Missouri, was guest speaker at the meeting of the Johnson County Historical Society on January 8, 1956, at the Christian Church in Warrensburg, Missouri. His topic was the history of Chapel Hill College, which was chartered in 1849 and located in southern Lafayette County.

Plans for increasing the holdings of the archives of the Johnson County Historical Society were discussed at a meeting held February 5, 1956. Miss Icie F. Johnson is in charge of the project.

The Mark Twain Municipal Board reports a total of 127,000 visitors to the Mark Twain Home and Museum in 1955 and has begun the project of restoring and furnishing Mark Twain's father's

law office which will also be used as an exhibit. The office was recently moved to a new location near the home and museum.

Thomas E. Hall, gun and firearms historian at the Winchester plant in New Haven, Connecticut, spoke to the Missouri Historical Society on "Guns That Won the West" at a meeting held January 27, 1956, at the Jefferson Memorial Building in St. Louis.

The Missouri "Show Me" Club meets the third Friday evening of each month in the South Seas Room of Clifton's Cafeteria, 648 South Broadway, Los Angeles, and all Missourians and their friends are invited. The December meeting and Christmas party was held December 16, 1955.

The Missouri "Show Me" Club met January 20, 1956, at Clifton's Cafeteria, Los Angeles, where the program was presented by Dr. Lucia Liverette, daughter of the Rev. J. B. Cash of Trenton, Missouri, and director of the Liverette Opera Academy.

A newsletter published by the Museum of Transport in St. Louis described in its December, 1955, issue plans being made by the museum to participate in the Mid-America Jubilee to be held on the St. Louis riverfront in September, 1956. A new building to house railroad equipment and a railroad station to be constructed on the grounds will enlarge the museum's facilities.

The Museum of Transport in St. Louis was presented an Illinois Central engine built in 1904 at ceremonies conducted by R. O. Bodell, superintendent of the Illinois Central, on December 20, 1955.

The Native Sons of Kansas City held their annual Christmas party and buffet luncheon at the President Hotel on December 22, 1955.

The Pike County Historical Society met January 10, 1956, at the Methodist Church at Bowling Green. The topic for the program was the early churches and pioneer preachers of Pike County, and several speakers contributed to the survey.

The January, 1956, issue of the Platte County Historical Society *Bulletin* included news of the activities of the society and interesting items from Platte County history.

The St. Joseph Historical Society met on February 13, 1956, in the St. Joseph Museum. The theme of the meeting was the Platte Purchase.

The Saline County Historical Society met December 5, 1955, in the Murrell Library Club Room at Missouri Valley College, Marshall. "Legal and Illegal Trade Between the North and South During the Civil War" was discussed by Miss Elizabeth Stalcup, of Shelby, a student in the history department of Missouri Valley College, and the society adopted a resolution endorsing a project for a statue of Chief Justice John Marshall, for whom the city of Marshall is named.

The Saline County Historical Society held a joint session with the Big Bend Archaeological Society in Murrell Library, Missouri Valley College, on February 15, 1956. K. A. Faust of Marshall spoke on "Flint-lock and Cap-lock Muzzle Loading Rifles Used In Our Early History."

The Worth County Historical Society met December 8, 1955, at the Denver school building. The early history of the churches of Denver was recounted by the Rev. Roy Lamb, and J. F. Combs described the old Tunnell Mill located northwest of Allendale. The society is compiling material for a history of Worth County since 1882.

ANNIVERSARIES

A fine booklet of pictures of the community was published for the Allendale, Missouri, centennial celebration under the editorship of L. C. Lutes, Mrs. O. C. Daniels, and Mrs. John House. Pictures of families, buildings, and activities were used to trace the town's development through its hundred-year life. A copy of the publication was presented to the Society by the Worth County Historical Society.

Cape Girardeau is making plans to formally observe its 150th anniversary August 19-25, 1956, with an elaborate celebration. A. C. Brase is general chairman of the sesquicentennial committee and weekly meetings are being held to plan the program.

A conference on "France in the Mississippi Valley," sponsored by the College of Liberal Arts of Washington University, the Beau-

mont Society, the Missouri Historical Society, and the St. Louis Historical Documents Foundation, was held at the Women's Building at Washington University on February 15, 1956. John Francis McDermott was the general chairman and delivered the luncheon address on Pierre Laclede, founder of St. Louis. The conference marked the 192nd anniversary of the establishment of the city, and Charles Lucet, minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic, was a guest of honor. Papers illustrating many of the contributions of France in the Mississippi Valley were read.

The St. Peters, Missouri, post office celebrated its centennial on December 31, 1955. A mimeographed history of the town and post office and a clipping from the St. Charles *Daily Banner-News* describing the commemoration were given to the Society by Sam C. Bushnell of St. Charles.

A special bulletin was issued April 15, 1956, by the University of Missouri in commemoration of the centennial of engineering at the university. It contained a summary of the beginnings of engineering courses and a facsimile reproduction of several pages of the university catalog of 1856, when the first engineering students received their degrees.

A bronze plaque commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Missouri Bar Association was dedicated in the Missouri Supreme Court Building February 3, 1956. Rush H. Limbaugh, president of the Missouri Bar, presided at the ceremony.

The Macon Chamber of Commerce held a centennial dinner on March 12, 1956, to mark the 100th birthday of Macon. Mrs. John R. Hughes gave a history of Macon from 1856 to 1956. The Macon centennial committee is planning a celebration on July 2-4, 1956.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

On November 17, 1955, a granite marker erected by the Pike County Historical Society was dedicated in Bowling Green. The marker, located at the site of the oldest house in Bowling Green, was unveiled by Eddie Basye, a direct descendant of John Walter Basye, who had built the house in 1829. Also taking part in the ceremony were Dr. Glenn Ingram, mayor of the city, Mrs. Robert

L. Motley, president of the Pike County Historical Society, and Mrs. Don Hufty, regent of the local chapter of the D.A.R.

A painting of Senator Thomas Hart Benton was presented to the high school named for him in St. Joseph, Missouri, by the graduating class of 1955. The thirty-five by forty inch portrait was done in oils by the Colonial Art Company of Oklahoma City and recently hung in the high school building.

The base of the Strategic Air Command near Knobnoster, formerly Sedalia Air Force Base, has been renamed in honor of Lieutenant George A. Whiteman, the first Missourian killed in World War II. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Whiteman, Sr., of Kansas City, parents of the young flier who died in the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor, were honored guests at the dedication of the base on December 3, 1955. A bronze plaque in memory of Lt. Whiteman was presented to the base by the Sedalia Kiwanis Club.

A program of dedication for the Highway Historical Marker at Hermann, Missouri, will be held at 2:30 p.m., May 19, 1956. Floyd C. Shoemaker, Rex M. Whitton, and Ed. Heckmann, president of Historic Hermann, Inc., will be among the guest speakers.

HONORS AND TRIBUTES

Congressman Sam Rayburn of Texas, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, spoke to a gathering in Potosi, Missouri, on October 16, 1955, and placed a wreath at the tomb of Moses Austin as he paid tribute to Austin and his son as notable pioneers whose spirit had helped make America great.

Miss Lottie Lenorah Ferguson of Marionville, Missouri, was named to the Methodist hall of fame in philanthropy for her gifts to the Methodist Home for the Aged at Marionville, including its Ferguson Chapel.

On December 18, 1955, a portrait of Sarah Gentry was presented to the University of Missouri women's residence hall named in her honor. Sarah Gentry was the second woman to be graduated from the University of Missouri, receiving a B.S. degree in 1873 and M.S. in 1876. She had taught for nearly forty years in the public schools of Kansas City before her death in 1944.

John Raeburn Green was honored as the recipient of the annual "Page One Civic Award" of the CIO St. Louis Newspaper Guild for his services in support of historical activities, education, and civil liberties in St. Louis.

"Judge Lawson Day" was celebrated by the Liberty, Missouri, Methodist Church on January 8, 1956, honoring attorney Martin E. Lawson of Liberty for his outstanding service to the Methodist Church. Bishops Ivan Lee Holt of Missouri and Dana Dawson of Kansas and Judge Marvin Childers, president of the Judicial Council of The Methodist Church, took part in services recognizing Mr. Lawson's contributions as a Methodist layman and member of the Judicial Council of the church.

Two Missourians have recently been honored by their selection for the Hall of Fame of the Oklahoma Memorial Association. They are J. C. Penney and F. Himer Dale. Mr. Penney, famous as the head of the chain of department stores which carry his name, outstanding Christian layman, and purebred cattleman, is a native of Hamilton, Missouri. Judge Dale grew up near Nevada, Missouri, and received his education in law at the University of Missouri before he went to Oklahoma, where he served as senior district judge for twenty-four years.

The late E. Lansing Ray was honored at the performance of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat's* sixth annual Christmas Carol Pageant on December 21, 1955, when the pageant, originally inspired by Mr. Ray, was dedicated to him by the present publisher of the *Globe-Democrat*, Richard H. Amberg.

Dr. Howard A. Rusk, formerly of Brookfield and St. Louis, Missouri, was awarded the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor from the French government in recognition of his aid in physical rehabilitation of servicemen and children in France.

Dr. Rusk, associate editor of the *New York Times* and professor of rehabilitation and physical medicine of New York University College of Medicine, was also named to the Methodist hall of fame in philanthropy and cited for distinguished services in the field of physical rehabilitation.

NOTES

The Society has recently received the gift of eight volumes of scrapbooks compiled by the late James T. Thorp of Miami, Missouri. The gift includes three volumes on Missouri River steamboats containing pictures of 250 vessels, one volume of pictures and clippings concerning Miami, Missouri, and the Missouri River, and four volumes of pictures and clippings on the history of Miami. All of the scrapbooks are unusual in revealing the care taken over the years by Mr. Thorp in collecting and assembling the material. The steamboat volumes are rich in pictures and data, and the volumes on Miami are the finest and most complete ever given the Society on the illustrated history of a small town over a century and a quarter old.

The Society has received from Martin Eichenlaub of Bonne Terre, Missouri, an extensive collection of manuscripts and mementoes including booklets, clippings, program and trade cards, and a group of 547 post cards of Missouri scenes.

Mr. E. L. Sparks, publisher of the *Hannibal Courier-Post*, has given the Society the first minute book of the town of Hannibal, dated 1839. He also donated over forty issues of early Hannibal newspapers and several early out-of-state newspapers to the rare single issue file of the newspaper department.

Mr. Albert Oechsle of Jefferson City has given the Society a copy of a rare manual on twine and ropemaking written by W. Denhoefer, a master ropemaker in St. Louis, and published in Leipzig in 1869. The book, written in German, first belonged to Mr. Oechsle's grandfather, a ropemaker in Bavaria, and has belonged to successive generations of the family who were active in the craft.

A gift to the Society by Roy Kilmer, Dexter, Missouri, is a twenty-eight page collection of papers containing thirteen items concerning the Ellsworth and Kilmer families of Stoddard County. The collection includes letters, deeds, and accounts from 1825 to 1884.

A copy of the *Centenary Souvenir of the Sisters of the Humility of Mary, 1854-1954* and a reproduction of a Currier and Ives print of

General James Shields were given to the Society by Sister M. Eulalia Warin of the Sisters of the Humility of Mary at Ottumwa, Iowa. This sisterhood, founded in France in 1852, had its first motherhouse in the West in Liberty, Missouri, from 1873 to 1877.

The History of the Tucker Family, Callaway County, Missouri, compiled by Amelia Camp Tucker, was presented to the Society by William C. Tucker, editor and publisher of the Warrensburg *Daily Star-Journal*.

A booklet entitled *The Rocky Mountain Letters of Robert Campbell* was a gift to the Society by Frederick W. Beinecke. These letters of the fur trade leader are reprinted from an 1836 periodical and are significant for the study of Campbell's career and his trading enterprises.

Mrs. Maurice F. Clyde of Marshall, Missouri, has presented the Society with a reel of microfilm of the 1850 Census of Ohio, including Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, and part of Richland counties, which will be available for research purposes.

S. B. Hamacher of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, has sent the Society two manuscript items including a law license of Austin A. King, a former governor of Missouri, dated 1822, and a letter from James B. Goff to Austin's wife in 1878.

A gift to the Society from B. M. Stigall of La Veta, Colorado, is a photograph of Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1867.

The Society has received a pastel bromide enlargement of a photograph of John N. Edwards, Confederate soldier under Shelby, author, and editor. It is a gift of Dr. William A. Settle, Jr., Tulsa, Oklahoma, who obtained it from Jim S. Edwards of Muskogee, Oklahoma, grandson of John N. Edwards.

The American Association of University Women of the Braymer, Hamilton, and Polo branch in Caldwell County has taken as its 1955-1956 project the collection of historical data on every rural school which has ever existed in Caldwell County. The work is being directed by Miss Bertha Booth of Hamilton.

The 1000-acre tract in Red River County, Texas, which William Becknell, "Father of the Santa Fe Trail" and one-time resident of Franklin, Mo., deeded to Thomas J. Shannon at the request of Dr. John Sappington of Arrow Rock, Mo., in payment for 1000 boxes of Anti-Fever Pills, is now being drilled for oil. Mr. E. W. Bowers, district clerk of Red River County, whose report on the pill transaction was carried in the July, 1955, *Review*, has sent a clipping on the test drilling on the tract.

The first issue of *The Trail Guide*, the publication of the Kansas City Posse of The Westerners, was dated September, 1955, and included news of the organization, book reviews, and a paper by Alan W. Farley entitled "The Delaware Indians in Kansas, 1829-1867." The magazine will be published "occasionally," and intends to express the Kansas City members' enthusiasm for Western history.

The Trail Guide for January, 1956, contains news items on the activities of the Kansas City Posse, book reviews, and an article by James Anderson on "The Methodist Shawnee Mission in Johnson County, Kansas, 1830-1862."

Eugene Field's poems of children and Christmas combine the sentiments which were the heart of his work, and an article by Fraser Edwards in the *Fort Worth Press* of December 23, 1955, points out his genius. A reproduction of the poet's manuscript of "Jest 'Fore Christmas" illustrates the article.

An article by Hugh P. Williamson described the "Kingdom of Callaway" in the December 15 issue of *Missouri Good Roads*. The historical background and present accomplishments of Callaway County and Fulton are outlined, while several pages of illustrations and a map of the county accompany the text.

A mimeographed booklet entitled "From Missouri to Fame: A Study of the Life of Samuel Clemens," compiled by the graduating class of Woodward Junior High School, St. Louis, was given to the Society by Mrs. Allen Bethel, Jr., sponsor of the project.

The graduation exercises of the eighth grade class of the John Scullin School, St. Louis, were developed on the theme, "The Academy of Science of St. Louis," under the direction of the teacher, Miss Stella Michel.

Items of historical interest about Hurricane Township in Carroll County were contained in an article in the *Carrollton Democrat* on December 2, 1955. The enlargement of the township by its absorption of the smaller Compton Township in 1887 and the founding of several towns which are now extinct were described.

The *Carrollton Daily Democrat* of January 28, 1956, carried an article on cable ferries that operated on the Grand River between 1820 and 1930. There were at least seven ferries that had their western landing in Carroll County.

A series of three articles by Thomas E. Taylor describing the importance of the marble industry to Carthage, Missouri, appeared in the *Carthage Evening Press* on January 20, 21, and 23, 1956.

Traditions of buried gold in Jasper County spring from a legend that a Spanish party, returning to St. Louis from a trading expedition to Santa Fe, had buried the gold to protect it when the Spaniards were attacked and most of the party killed by the Osages. The story was recounted in the *Carthage Evening Press* February 1 and 2, 1956.

An article by Ward Schranz in the *Carthage Evening Press* of February 2, 1956, described amusements in Carthage in 1900. A "horror party" and the Chautauqua were interesting examples.

Mrs. Oliver Howard's column in the *Hannibal Courier-Post* of December 8, 1955, described the official flags of the Confederacy and the earliest flags denoting Southern sympathies displayed in the Palmyra and Hannibal areas in the spring of 1861.

The *Hannibal Courier-Post* of December 28, 1955, carried an article by Mrs. Oliver Howard describing the terrors on the home front in Missouri during the Civil War and the activities of women such as Amanda Brown in smuggling mail from Confederate soldiers to their families in the Union-held Hannibal area.

The issue of a curfew ordinance which was debated by the Jefferson City councilmen in 1900 was discussed by Dale O. Turner in an article in the *Jefferson City Post-Tribune* December 15, 1955. A petition signed by 194 citizens was described and many of the signers were identified.

An article by Dale O. Turner in the *Jefferson City News and Tribune* January 29, 1956, described an old Jefferson City home that will soon be razed to make way for a parking lot. Once used as

a Civil War fort, the house had been the home of the Brenneisen-Tihen family for about seventy years.

An article by Herbert F. Rice in the *Kansas City Star* January 13, 1956, discussed the roles of Moses and Stephen Austin in the history of Missouri and Texas.

An article in the *Kansas City Star* January 22, 1956, described the boundary dispute between Missouri and Iowa which was known as the "Honey War." The disputed area between the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers was especially desired by settlers of both states because of its fine bee trees.

An article in the *Kansas City Star* of January 22, 1956, describes the founding of a national fraternity, Phi Lambda Epsilon, at Clinton Academy, Clinton, Missouri, in 1880.

An article by Pearl Haley Patrick in the *Kansas City Star* of January 23, 1956, reports an interview with Mrs. Annie Taylor Fisher in 1941 when she described her memories of Kansas City when she had settled there with her parents in 1857.

An article in the *Kansas City Star* of February 5, 1956, describes the project of microfilming contents of the Vatican Library in Rome by two St. Louis University staff members, the Rev. Lowrie Daly and the Rev. Joseph F. Donnelly. The microfilm collection will be placed in St. Louis University where a \$4,000,000 Pius XII Memorial Library is to be erected to house it.

Belin University, an inter-denominational, inter-racial, fundamental, pentecostal college founded in St. Louis in 1951, has purchased the property of Chillicothe Business College and will move its classes to the Chillicothe, Missouri, campus, according to an article in the *Kansas City Star* February 5, 1956.

The ending of railroad service on the branch line from Kansas City to Cameron November 26, 1955, was a reminder of the efforts of Kansas Citians to obtain rail connection with the east and the successful completion of the first railroad bridge across the Missouri at that point on this same branch line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road in 1869. The story was told by W. W. Baker in the *Kansas City Times* on November 26, 1955.

The shrines to Mark Twain in his Florida, Missouri, birthplace are described by Frank Whitsitt in an article in the *Kansas City Times* November 30, 1955. The author stresses the influence on

Clemens of his uncle, John Quarles, on whose farm near Florida the humorist spent several summers during his boyhood.

The *Kansas City Times* of December 3, 1955, carried an article by Mrs. Clyde Porter describing the massacre of Charles Bent, first governor of the territory of New Mexico, and other Americans in Taos in 1847, and the retaliation against the Mexican insurgents by American soldiers under General Sterling Price. The story of the tragedy was recorded by contemporary travelers George F. Ruxton and Lewis H. Garrard.

An account of the establishment of the first telephone company in Liberty, Missouri, by Dr. Francis Matthews was published in the *Liberty Advance* December 5, 1955.

The *Liberty Tribune* of January 5, 1956, carried an article by Martin E. Lawson describing the beginnings of telephone service in Liberty in 1895.

An article about the Watkins mansion and woolen mill located northwest of Excelsior Springs, Missouri, was carried in the *Marshall Daily Democrat-News* on December 24, 1955. The buildings, erected in 1860 and furnished and equipped today as they were in the 1880's, were described by Lutie Gordon Jordan.

The *Marshall Daily Democrat-News* of February 10, 1956, carried the text of an address by F. C. Barnhill of Marshall given at a meeting of the Marshall Rotary Club. In the speech Mr. Barnhill sketched the history of Saline County from the earliest settlement until the county was organized and named in 1839.

An article in the *Milan Standard* on February 2, 1956, listed the names of the pupils who attended the Red Brush School in Sullivan County from its opening in 1857 until it closed in 1947.

The *Leader-Post* of Regina, Saskatchewan, carried an article on January 13, 1956, entitled "Now Missouri Shows Us," by Andrew King. After discussing some of Missouri's historical and economic contributions to the nation, the author points out the state's progress in many fields.

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat Magazine* of January 8, 1956, carried a comprehensive illustrated article on "Broadway, St. Louis' Most Intriguing Thoroughfare." Historical and present-day photo-

graphs accompany a description of the former riverfront street throughout its length.

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of December 25, 1955, reported the sale of a tract of land belonging to the heirs of the estate of Auguste Chouteau to the Board of Trustees of Teamsters Local 688 Insurance and Welfare Fund. The land, consisting of 218 acres in Pevely, Missouri, includes the homesite of Daniel Dunklin, fifth state governor of Missouri.

The history of St. Charles, Missouri, as revealed in its architecture, was the topic of an illustrated article in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* on January 29, 1956. Buildings along Main Street in St. Charles exhibit the architectural styles of the early 1800's, while many of them also bear the marks of later periods as a result of remodeling.

An article by Mrs. Virginia Stokes in the "Ozarks Wastebasket" column of the *Springfield Daily News*, November 21, 1955, told the story of one of Greene County's pioneers, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Robberson. Mrs. Robberson was born in Scotland but brought her large family to southwest Missouri, bought land, and helped organize the district for government and education.

Information about some of the early academies in Greene County was contained in the "Ozarks Wastebasket" column of the *Springfield Daily News* on December 2, 1955.

An article about Amarooga, a once flourishing community which has now disappeared, was published in the *Stanberry Headlight*, February 2, 1956. Mrs. Kirby Chestnut had prepared the article for the Gentry County Historical Society's files.

The Versailles, Missouri, *Leader-Statesman* of December 23, 1955, carried an article on the history of the Barnett, Missouri, Union Church, which was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Civil War on the Western Border, 1854-1865. By Jay Monaghan. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1955. x, 454 pp. Indexed. \$6.00.) This lively account makes a distinct contribution to a phase of the Civil War which had not been thoroughly explored by his-

torians. As the title indicates, the author believes that the Civil War began with the struggle for Kansas, and fully a third of the book deals with events there before 1861. This complex period has been examined many times before, but Monaghan's treatment is vivid and for the most part objective.

Written in a chatty style that makes the most of colorful personalities and does not forget the common soldier, the story continues to describe the war in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Indian Territory after the fall of Fort Sumter. There was little glory in a war that moved over a vast territory where able retreats were more notable than battles won, and where the flashing fury of guerilla raids ignored traditional rules of warfare, and politics was sometimes a determinant of tactics.

The parts played by the Indian tribes allied to the Confederacy and by the raiders and bushwhackers are adequately detailed, and the narratives of the major battles in the West, Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Lexington, Pilot Knob, and Westport, are excellent. Some of the personalities that come alive in the book are those of Jim Lane, the Grim Chieftain of Kansas, the Union generals Nathaniel Lyon, Samuel R. Curtis, Thomas Ewing, Franz Sigel, Southerners Sterling Price, who taught Sherman how well an army could live off the country, Joseph O. Shelby of the "Iron Brigade," John Sappington Marmaduke, Charles Quantrill, and the Cherokee Stand Watie.

Although some maps, more conventional footnoting, and a critical evaluation of the large bibliography would have been very helpful in such a comprehensive book, it is an extremely useful and readable study of the Civil War in the state and will be of great interest to many Missourians.

Memoirs by Harry S. Truman. Volume I: Year of Decisions. (Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1955. xi, 596 pp. Indexed. \$5.00.) A few years after his departure from office the memories and opinions of a former President are certain to be controversial, and the perspective of history may change the interpretation of some events. Yet Mr. Truman, in setting forth now his intentions and opinions while in office, has done a great service for those who wish to understand the concluding months of World War II, which are discussed in this book, and the years immediately following, which will be described in a following volume. The personality of "the man from Independence" is strongly

evident in his work, and the reader is impressed with his ability to assert that personality while adjusting to the terrific burden of being thrust into the Presidency and making quickly the decisions that fell to him as chief executive. Of especial interest to Missourians is his account of his youth and young manhood in Missouri, his business enterprise in Kansas City, and his introduction to a public career as judge of the Jackson County Court, which experience in politics and administration was invaluable training for the nation's top executive office. Several chapters are devoted to his work in the Senate, while the rest of the book carefully details the concerns of the months from the time he took office, April 12, 1945, until early in 1946 and discusses the crucial decisions that he had to make.

Pioneer Artists of Taos. By Laura M. Bickerstaff. (Denver: Sage Books, 1955. 93 pp. Not indexed. \$2.75.) Taos, New Mexico, began its rise to prominence as a colony of artists when Ernest L. Blumenschein and Bert G. Phillips stopped there to paint in 1898. In the next few years they were joined by artists Joseph Henry Sharp, Oscar E. Berninghaus, E. Irving Couse, and W. Herbert Dunton. This book gives sketches of the lives and work of these six men who were the charter members of the Taos Society of Artists and who were the pioneers in making the village the center of an effort at a typically American style of art. Oscar E. Berninghaus was a native of St. Louis, and he, Blumenschein, Phillips, Couse, and Dunton painted many of the historical murals decorating the Missouri State Capitol. The work of two other Taos artists who contributed to the artwork of the Capitol, Walter Ufer and Victor Higgins, is outlined in an introduction written by Ernest L. Blumenschein.

History of Webster County, 1855 to 1955. By Floy Watters George. (Springfield: Roberts and Sutter, Printers, Inc., 1955. 264 pp. Not Indexed. \$2.25.) This history of Webster County prepared for its centennial year contains much of interest concerning the early days of the county and of Marshfield, the county seat. Civil War days, the administration of justice, education, business, churches, and social organizations, as well as such calamities as cyclones and fires that threatened Marshfield are included. A section is also devoted to the development of the smaller communities of the county, and thirty-three pages of pictures illustrate

various phases of the history of Webster County. It is a concise handbook bringing the written history of this south Missouri county up-to-date.

The Story of Piedmont. By Albion and Velma Daniel. (Piedmont, Missouri: Stivers & Ellinghouse, 1955. 149 pp. Not indexed. \$3.00.) This narrative of the history of a Southeast Missouri town was prepared for the celebration of Piedmont's centennial in 1955. Facts concerning the early settlement of the town, first called Danielsville, the building of the railroad which determined the site of the present Piedmont, and the later development of the town are pleasantly related with a generous sprinkling of anecdotes and items of social history. The last part of the book contains biographical sketches of prominent citizens of Piedmont.

OBITUARIES

ALLEN, JOSEPH H., New Madrid: Born March 24, 1899; died February 9, 1956. Attorney, elected circuit judge in 1952.

ATTERBURY, J. W., Madison: Born September 5, 1869; died August 25, 1955. Banker. A member of the Society.

BAILEY, WILLIAM H., Perryville: Born July 22, 1874; died January 10, 1955. Physician. A member of the Society.

BOWMAN, W. L., King City: Born March 11, 1867; died December 20, 1955. Businessman and former editor of the *King City Democrat*, a staff member of the *King City Tri-County News*.

CARUTHERS, J. HENRY, Cape Girardeau: Born September 11, 1879; died December 7, 1955. Judge of the Cape Girardeau Common Pleas Court and a former assistant attorney general of the State. A member of the Society.

COLLET, JOHN C., Kansas City: Born May 25, 1898; died December 5, 1955. Judge of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, formerly chairman of the Missouri Public Service Commission, member of the Missouri Supreme Court, and director of economic stabilization after World War II. A member of the Society.

COLDREN, PHILIP R., Joplin: Born August 16, 1882; died December 12, 1955. Newspaperman, editor of the editorial page of the *Joplin Globe* for forty-three years.

DANFORTH, WILLIAM H., St. Louis: Born September 10, 1870; died December 24, 1955. Founder of the Ralston Purina Company and noted philanthropist, he had organized the American Youth Foundation, the Danforth Foundation, and the National Christmas Carols Association. A member of the Society.

ELLIS, MRS. W. W., Marceline: Born September 21, 1877; died March 9, 1955. A member of the Society.

ESSEN, ROY F., Creve Coeur: Born September 27, 1895; died October 30, 1955. Publisher of the *Clayton Watchman-Advocate*. A member of the Society.

ETHRIDGE, W. C., Columbia: Born June 30, 1885; died January 7, 1956. Recently retired University of Missouri professor of field crops and scientist noted for his contributions to Missouri agriculture. A former member of the Society.

EUBANKS, MRS. DON L., Milan: Born December 12, 1868; died December 20, 1955. Publisher of the *Milan Republican* since 1914. A member of the Society.

EVANS, J. L., Bonne Terre: Born April 4, 1884; died August 31, 1955. Retired employee of the St. Joseph Lead Company. A member of the Society.

FRYE, J. GRANT, Cape Girardeau and Illmo: Born October 27, 1897; died January 11, 1956. Attorney, board member of Lenoir Memorial Home, Columbia, and Culver-Stockton College, Canton, and active in American Legion affairs and Republican political circles.

HANNI, OTTO, Troy: Born September 6, 1882; died January 2, 1954. Businessman and former mayor of Troy. A member of the Society.

HARLIN, JOHN C., Gainesville: Born January 29, 1875; died December 18, 1955. State representative from Ozark County, he served as state senator, 1931-1934, and a member of the State Highway Commission, 1947-1954, and held county offices.

JAMES, MARQUIS, Rye, New York: Born August 29, 1891; died November 19, 1955. Biographer and historian born in Springfield, Missouri, he had won two Pulitzer prizes for biographies of Sam Houston and Andrew Jackson.

LYLES, EDGAR KILGORE, Houston, Mo.: Born November 10, 1866; died November 30, 1955. Retired editor and publisher of the *Houston Herald*. A life editorial member of the Society.

MANLOVE, JOSEPH J., Joplin: Born October 1, 1876; died January 31, 1956. Attorney, United States representative, 1923-1932.

NORTON, ROBERT A., Neck City: Born October 3, 1871; died December 29, 1955. Retired physician, banker, and druggist, he was a member of the Missouri General Assembly, 1935-1936.

ORR, THOMAS G., SR., Kansas City: Born May 9, 1884; died November 19, 1955. Professor emeritus of surgery at the University of Kansas Medical School, author, and editor, he was a former president of the American Surgical Association and was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of science by the University of Missouri in 1955.

PETERS, P. H., Houston, Texas: Born September 19, 1906; died December 25, 1954. A member of the Society.

POOL, CANCE A., Jefferson City: Born September 27, 1899; died December 25, 1955. Executive secretary to Governor Phil M. Donnelly, he was a former editor of the *Jefferson City Daily Capital News* and of the *Official Manual of the State of Missouri*. A member of the Society.

RITZENTHALER, JOSEPH L., Sedalia: Born November 7, 1873; died January 24, 1956. Former publisher of the *Salisbury Press-Spectator* and chief clerk in the office of the attorney general.

SHARTEL, STRATTON, Kansas City: Born December 25, 1895; died February 2, 1956. Former attorney general of Missouri and former member of the University of Missouri Board of Curators.

SMITH, JOSEPH J., Kansas City: Born July 24, 1889; died August 23, 1955. Retired plant manager of Cudahy Packing Co. A member of the Society.

STUDY, HARRY P., Springfield: Born January 7, 1879; died January 25, 1956. Former superintendent of schools in Springfield, Missouri.

TARLTON, WALTER E., St. Louis: Born August 4, 1881; died April 20, 1955. Retired vice president and director of Brown Shoe Co. A member of the Society.

THORP, JAMES T., Miami, Mo.: Born April 30, 1888; died January 10, 1956. Retired rural mail carrier and collector of pictures of Missouri River steamboats and local history data. A member of the Society.

TICE, HERBERT, Sullivan: Born January 11, 1898; died October 9, 1955. Engineer for Frisco lines. A member of the Society.

VERNON, DON O., Lebanon: Born January 24, 1872; died December 29, 1955. Attorney, state representative, 1911-1912. A former member of the Society.

WALLACE, HARRY B., St. Louis: Born August 6, 1877; died August 11, 1955. Board chairman of Cupples Co. and a former president of Washington University Corporation. A member of the Society.

WEINBRENNER, J. RAY, St. Louis: Born September 13, 1884; died January 10, 1956. Attorney, state representative, 1927-1928, judge of the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, 1929-1933, St. Louis alderman, 1944-1951.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

A POTENT BREW

From the *Stanberry Headlight*, December 20, 1905.

A grafter sold a combined nostrum—it could be used both as a hair tonic and a stove polish—to the people about Higbee and gave the name of a prominent man in Higbee as the company's agent, who would cheerfully refund money to dissatisfied purchasers. Now the man whose name was used is advertising the swindler.

LASTING LOYALTY

From *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies*, Series II, Vol. III, p. 175. This reference was received from Monroe F. Cockrell, Evanston, Illinois, nephew of F. M. Cockrell.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to Brigadier-General F. M. Cockrell, and the officers and soldiers composing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Missouri Infantry; First, Second, and Third Regiments of Missouri Cavalry. . . all in service of the Confederacy east of the Mississippi River, for the prompt renewal of their pledges of fidelity to the cause of Southern independence for forty years, unless independence and peace, without curtailment of boundaries, shall be sooner secured. Approved, May 23, 1864.

GENIUS AT WORK

From the *Clinton Advocate*, February 22, 1883.

Mr. Seward A. Haseltine, Attorney and Solicitor of Patents, of Springfield, Mo., sends us the following: There were 14 patents during the last week, issued to the citizens of this State. And during 1882 there were 485, or one to each 4,470 of population. Missouri now stands ninth among the states of the Union in the number of its inventions. . . . Alabama has but one patent to each 27,445 of its inhabitants, while Connecticut has the ratio of one to each 782. . . .

BUT IT TRIED

From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, September 9, 1955.

Sitting dejectedly on a Long Island airfield is a battered 1929 Curtiss Fledgling biplane. It coughed and fluttered its way east from Jefferson County, Missouri, with hopes of appearing in a motion picture about the life of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. Its 185-horse-power motor and 60-mile-an-hour speed were expected to make the 1200 mile flight in two days but took six.

The right aileron refused to work properly. The motor was balky and threw oil as it snarled and wheezed. The propeller did not give enough lift to get the ship over the Allegheny mountains. It took a new propeller to get the required elevation. And then it chugged in through a storm just a day too late to be in the movie.

PAST GREATS AND PRESENT NOTED

From the Warrensburg *Daily Star-Journal*, January 30, 1956.

One of the enjoyable phases of growing up in Little Dixie was its nearness to Mexico (Mo.) and all its colorful personalities. It is the home of famous horsemen, the distinguished White family that is making newspaper history, and the Green family of firebrick fame.

Two colorful international horse personalities whose lives were centered around Mexico are the subject of an unusually interesting feature article in the current quarterly issue of the *Missouri Historical Review*. It is written by L. M. (Mitch) White, successful newspaper man who has experienced a most interesting life right in his home town of Mexico, an "all-American city."

Rex McDonald, Tom Bass and most of the greats of that day are gone. But Mitch White's article in the *Missouri Historical Review* and other of his writings in his *Evening Ledger* preserve them and almost bring them back to life for those who know and love famous horses and distinguished horsemen.

MILITARY GLORY IS AN OLD STORY TO MISSOURI

From the Columbia *Missouri Herald*, August 5, 1898.

President McKinley reports that the United States have raised and equipped for active war service within the two months since war was declared 260,000 men. No other country in the world could thus declare war and prepare for it afterward.

Missouri leads in this evidence of patriotic spirit. This state has furnished its entire quota of troops and more. Nearly one-tenth of the total enrollment of United States troops has come from Missouri. No other state in the union can show a better record. This has been done despite the fact that the Missouri National Guard, at the outset, was small, unpractised and poorly equipped. The Missouri State University sent to the field one-sixth of its entire enrollment including women. No other educational institution in America can show a more patriotic record. These recruits from all over the commonwealth have the right stuff in them and will make splendid soldiers.

Here's to Missouri! First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of her citizens!

A PREVIEW OF R.O.T.C. CAMP

From the Columbia *Missouri Herald*, May 20, 1898.

Jefferson Barracks was crowded Saturday and Sunday. Five regiments of Missouri troops awaiting the call to the front are encamped there. The writer arrived at the camp at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, and a short walk over bogs and swamps, brought him to the location of the fifth regiment, where he was greeted by the familiar University yell.

The cadets' tents are pitched in a miserable situation. The boys, though cheerful and well, looked like they had seen Cuban service. They were sitting upon the rain-soaked ground as contented as if they were in their rooms in Columbia. No one complains, although Hollis Edwards says that the following menu is gradually disintegrating his ribs: "baled hay, tooth-picks, bull neck, star tobacco and slop." Capt. English and his lieutenants, Edmunds and Seward, do everything in their power for the comfort of the men, and the boys are much flattered by the general attentions of visitors. . . .

HE'S REALLY QUITE A FELLOW

From the *Columbia Missouri Herald*, June 24, 1898.

It may be in the soil or the climate or the water or the democratic majority. Whatever the cause the Missourian outranks his fellows from other states. This is remarked in every assemblage. It is true in political, editorial, religious gatherings, in which representatives of different commonwealths meet together. The Missourian leads in all the qualities which go to make up the ideal citizen-ship. He has high character, broad culture, independence, courage, industry, energy. The Missouri delegation is always a force, a potent factor.

In congress the Missourians outrank their colleagues from other states. Taken altogether no other state can compare in representation with Missouri. This is true of Democrats and Republicans alike. In national political conventions the same is true. Such men as Stone, Bland, Cockrell, Vest, Cochran, Joy, Filley, Kerens, Warner, have great weight on the assemblage of their party. In religious convocations such clergymen as Matthews, Cannon, Neal, Lee, Garrison, Green and Black take high rank. In all branches of human activity this is true.

The Missourian has been too modest. He is easily leader. Let him assume the duties of leadership and prove worthy of it as he may.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

From an article by Mrs. Oliver Howard in the *Hannibal Courier-Post*, December 28, 1955.

The situation of the Missouri Confederate soldier in the Civil War was rather like that of a member of the foreign legion—the state was in the hands of Union forces early in the conflict, and the southern sympathizer who wanted to fight had to go South. . . . Word of the Confederate Army trickled back to the home folks, thanks to letters carried by Absalom Grimes, a Ralls County man who lived northeast of New London. He carried thousands of messages from soldiers at the front to their families in Missouri and Illinois. . . . After the mail was smuggled out of Confederate camps and prisons, Grimes divided it among his women helpers. The women posed as hosiery or corset drummers, in order to have an excuse to travel. They carried hundreds of letters in pockets sewed into many double petticoats under their hoops. They carried such loads that their waistbands had to be reinforced with shoulder supporters under their corset covers. In their hands they carried samples of hose and corsets from a St. Louis department store (still in business). Their credentials were from R. S. Scruggs, of

Scruggs, Vandevort and Barney. They called on ladies of Union and Confederate families, but the Confederate ladies had more to look forward to than a sales talk.

TELEPHONE TALES

From an article by Martin E. Lawson in the *Liberty Tribune*, January 5, 1956.

My first brush with telephones was a vision of it in use. It was on a line running from Osborn to Maysville, 10 miles long, started about 1879 or 1880. To talk 10 miles and not yell was the wonder of that day.

It was a single line with a phone in Bob Nicholson's drug store and one in a drug store in Maysville. No intermediate phones. No one wanted one as there was no one to talk to and no way to signal.

Osborn and Maysville could not call each other. There was no method of ringing or signaling. So human ingenuity in country style supplied the deficiency. Both druggists claimed to own perfect time keeping watches and so they carefully synchronized them in time with standard time, which was then sent out from Chicago every day by telegraph over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, at noon. Thus they called each other every hour, on the hour, to exchange messages, or allow persons to talk if ready. If Bill Jones wanted to see Sally Skinner on Sunday, he had her notified by messenger (charged on call), to be at the phone next hour, and she was there to talk, while the curious listened, and often gave suggestions, or made remarks supposed to be witty.

THREE KNIGHTS OF THE KINGDOM

From an article by Hugh P. Williamson on the "Kingdom of Callaway" in *Missouri Good Roads*, December 15, 1955.

No survey of the Kingdom of Callaway could properly omit mention of its three Grand Old Men, Colonel W. Ed. "Lespedez Eddie" Jameson; W. C. "Uncle Will" Harris; and R. L. "Uncle Bob" Smith. At the age of ninety-one Colonel Jameson is an active Realtor; is [a former] Chairman of the State Department of Public Health and Welfare; Chairman Emeritus of the Board of Directors of William Woods College; and owner and operator of numerous farms. He was a pioneer in the Soil Conservation movement in the middle-west. He acquired his nickname by reason of the fact that he introduced Lespedeza into Missouri, and worked unceasingly until its great value became generally recognized. W. C. Harris is the ninety-six year old President of the Callaway Bank in Fulton. His association with that bank began in 1897, and has continued without interruption since that time. He has been chief officer for over fifty years. He is an active member of the Baptist Church and the Masonic Lodge. R. L. Smith, who is ninety-three, was for many years the largest landowner in the county, and one of its greatest producers and feeders of livestock. For many years he has been a member of the Board of Regents of Stephens College in Columbia. It is to be doubted that any county in the United States could produce three men of equal age, activity, and usefulness.

A REAL REALTOR

From an article by Pearl Haley Patrick in the *Kansas City Star*, January 23, 1956.

At about the age of 10, in 1857, [Annie Taylor] was brought to the new Kansas City. . . . It was due to that early Kansas City booster, Col. Milton McGee, that they settled here. She recalled:

"There we were on the levee, mother sitting on one of our trunks with baby brother in her arms and we children staring at the sights. . . . A man driving the most beautiful horse I ever saw drove up; it was hitched to a gig. He walked right up to father and asked him where he was going. When father told him he shook his head sadly. Did he have an idea what he was going up against? he asked. Was he going to risk his family on that long trail with Indians all around? Did he think that little baby would ever live to get there? And what if he didn't find gold? Did he have means to live on for a year, anyway, and enough more to get him back?

"Before father could answer he went on 'Now why go 'way out there? We've got a hustling town right here; big trade with Mexico; lots of border money; thousands of outfits stock up here and there is always plenty of work. You'll never find a better place to settle. Why not stop here?' Mother sided right in with him. She said 'Yes, why not? Look at this big river, there'll be plenty of water. Look at those hills, lots of wood. See how thick the grass is coming up. Must be rich land. Let's settle here.'

"So Mr. McGee took father out to the addition he had laid out the year before, around where The Star building is now and sold him three lots at Fifteenth and Oak streets. He found a tent for us and sent a wagon to the river to bring us and our luggage to it. They put straw on the ground for our blankets and mother cooked on an open fire out of doors. Father sent right off to St. Louis for lumber to build our house."

PROGRESS IS PECULIAR

From the *Clinton Advocate*, February 8, 1883.

Shall we have gas or no? To-morrow this question is to be decided by a vote of the people. . . .

The objections that some of our citizens urge against it are objections which have always existed, yet gas is being constantly introduced all over the country. . . . The fact is, the electric light is not a popular light, because it is not suitable for private use. For outdoor use, large halls or public buildings, it may do, but for home use it is not at all appropriate. Neither is it a satisfactory light, it is unsteady and uncertain, liable to go out at any moment, at least with such machines as Clinton could afford to run. Such is the experience at Butler. So unreliable is the light that parties using it are obliged to keep their regular supply of coal oil lamps to fall back upon. As to the relative cost of the two, gas is by far the cheapest. Butler pays something over nine hundred dollars per annum for a light burning from dark to midnight, while the gas Co. here propose to furnish lights running one-half hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise, for seven hundred and fifty dollars. Here is a material difference in price, beside the advantage of a light in private houses any time in the night, or day, for that matter.

It is a light ever ready for use. Not so with the electric light as furnished in places like Clinton. Then there are other things in favor of the gas light. . . . Be true to yourselves and the interests of the city and vote for gas.

(The proposition passed, 432 to 1, according to the *Clinton Advocate* of February 15, 1883.)

A FAMILY TRADITION

From the *Chillicothe Daily Democrat*, March 15, 1904.

Richmond, Mo., March 14.—Miss Daisy Wilson of this city, a graduate of 1901 of the Richmond High school, perhaps is the only woman in the State who is a coal operator. Miss Wilson, although young, is now general manager of a large coal company. Her mother is president of the company. Prior to Miss Wilson's management of the mines the position was held by her older sister, Mary. In the course of her dealings in coal, Miss Mary became acquainted with Charles Crawford, a coal buyer and capitalist of Atchison, Kas. He was so impressed with the young woman's business ability and her charms in other ways, that after a short courtship, they were married.

After her sister's departure for her new home in Atchison, the responsibility of caring for the mines fell upon Miss Daisy Wilson. The mining had been on rather a primitive scale. Miss Wilson decided that an incorporated company was necessary to carry on the business. After the incorporation and her election to her present position she bought several acres of land to expand the business. She established an office in the business district of the town and superintended the construction of private telephone wires to the mines controlled by the company. This gave her frequent reports from her various managers.

Miss Wilson is thoroughly familiar with the details of mining. In her leisure moments she has paid careful attention to corporation and mining laws. This modest young woman has no hesitancy in traversing the dark and devious roadways several hundred feet beneath the surface of the ground. Frequently disputes arise among the workmen and the bosses and the judicious mind of the general manager is often necessary to secure peace. Miss Wilson steps into the cage and goes down without the slightest appearance of fear. And with it all she is the same quiet girl who delivered the salutatory of her class.

WARNING ENOUGH

From the *Boonville Weekly Advertiser*, January 11, 1878.

Daniel Webster and Thomas H. Benton sat for many years in the United States Senate together, without speaking to or noticing each other in any way. Webster was a leader of the Whigs, and Benton of the Democrats; and to their political rivalry was added a strong mutual personal hostility.

A very striking event, which happened to Benton, suddenly changed their relations to each other. In the year 1841, a newly-invented gun was to be tested on the national steamer, Princeton, on the Potomac river, not far from Washington. The President and his Cabinet went on board, and many of the most distinguished statesmen of the time were present, curious to see the experiment tried.

Just before the gun was touched off, a crowd of Cabinet officers, Senators, and other notable men, gathered around it, to observe the effect from a near point of view. Among these was Col. Benton.

Just before the gun was fired, some one touched him on the shoulder, and requested to speak with him for a moment. Benton left his place in the group, which was taken by Mr. Gilmer the secretary of the Navy. The gun was touched off, burst and killed a number of persons, among whom was Mr. Gilmer; while Benton, who had withdrawn from its close vicinity, was but slightly injured.

This narrow escape affected the great Missourian most profoundly. "It seemed to me," he said afterwards, "as if that touch on my shoulder was the hand of the Almighty, stretched down there, drawing me away from instantaneous death."

From that time he was a changed man. He resolved to become reconciled to his old enemies; and one of the first things he did was to go to Webster and ask him to bury the hatchet and be good friends again. Webster gladly and warmly grasped his hand; and from that hour till Webster's death there were no two Senators more cordially devoted to each other than he and Benton.

HIS HONESTY WAS UNQUESTIONED

From the *Springfield Daily News*, November 8, 1955.

Joseph W. McClurg, noted merchant and politician of early post-Civil War days, [was] governor of Missouri from 1869 to 1871. He was more esteemed for high sense of honor and strict integrity in his dealing than for his astuteness in politics.

One incident of his business career at old Linn Creek is of his sending a steamboat load of meat products down the Osage River to St. Louis in charge of Capt. Lou Chalfant. There had been a long season of low water, during which no market reports had been received at Linn Creek.

When Chalfant reached St. Louis he found no market for his cargo and was forced to proceed to New Orleans, where he sold out at fancy prices to ocean steamers waiting in the Gulf. Returning to Linn Creek, after weeks of absence without word, Chalfant brought back a boat load of merchandise for the store and an unexpected large sum in French and Spanish gold coin.

On computation McClurg found that after accounting for his costs and his usual percentage of profit, he had a great deal of money left, some say as much as \$20,000. Concluding that while he had no market reports he had not paid the farmers of the country as much for their live stock as he should have, he distributed this surplus pro rata among the people who had sold him the live stock.

This is just one of many McClurg stories that were told at the time, and they were abundantly vouched for.

Governor McClurg suffered a robbery of his store and property at Linn Creek in the latter part of the Civil War. His entire stock was carried off by a detachment of Confederate soldiers, with the help of bushwhackers and guerilla sympathizers, and it is said he never fully recovered from this loss.—J. D. GUSTIN.

THE LIBERTY ELEPHANT'S CAREER IN COLUMBIA

From *The University of Missouri: A Centennial History* by Jonas Viles (Columbia, 1939), pp. 200-201.

The circus elephant "Emperor," next to Jumbo the largest in captivity, died at Liberty and the body was presented to William Jewell, which did not know what to do with it. Before the local situation [dispute with the legislature] became serious, [University of Missouri president Samuel S.] Laws got news of the opportunity, secured the carcass and sent it at his own expense to Ward at Rochester, who mounted the skin, articulated the skeleton and shipped it back. Urged on by this acquisition and the wealth of geological material left behind by [Professor George C.] Swallow, Laws set about developing a museum. But his eventually disastrous real estate and hotel ventures in Kansas City were drawing heavily on his private means, so instead of presenting the elephant. . . . as he had originally intended, these items were offered at a price to the legislature in 1887, and . . . refused.

Now the real story begins, for the executive committee then paid Laws \$1100 for the elephant, which had by now acquired a stuffed tiger on its trunk. Perhaps the majority report of the investigating committee best describes the resulting public reaction. After admitting the specimens were worth much more than the money paid for them it declared "however good the bargain in this elephant trade, it was made in direct contravention of the expressed will of the last General Assembly. If the people of Missouri don't want elephants they have a right to say so, and the executive committee and Dr. Laws have no right to force elephants on them at any price."

Editor's Note: Nevertheless, the elephant stayed while President Laws was replaced, and its future career is traced in the "History of the Department of Zoology, University of Missouri," by Winterton C. Curtis, Prof. of Zoology, Emeritus, Univ. of Mo., in *Bios*, XX (Oct., 1949), 148-49:

Speaking of the earlier years. . . [of] the University of Missouri, there seem to have been no zoologists here of more than local reputation. What most impressed the students of the period, according to the tales of alumni, was the Museum.

This old line collection of stuffed animals included an elephant with a tiger mounted on its tusks and a variety of other specimens. . . . Before the fire, which destroyed the old Academic Hall in 1892, the museum was housed in this original university building. According to the stories it was rescued with the help of students who tore out parts of the wall between windows as the flames advanced. I have been told that the stuffed animals stood scattered over the campus for some days which included a snowstorm. They were then stored in a barn. . . . until the completion of . . . Swallow Hall. In . . . this building two large rooms . . . were devoted to the . . . museums.

When I first saw the zoological museum, in 1901, the animals were crowded together in the center of their exhibition room, and surrounded by a fence of chicken wire to protect them from handling. Although they were a sorry exhibit the public was allowed to see them and they were one of the sights.

In 1914, when we moved into a new building, the present Lefevre Hall, some of the smaller specimens were taken along. . . . Some years later the remnants were either destroyed or moved to the department's new quarters. Only the gorilla group, the ant eater, the tiger's head, and other odds and ends now remain. If we had been willing to ask support for the old museum, instead of support for the research and teaching of the department, appropriations could no doubt have been obtained. It was a case of about so much money to be had and we chose what we regarded as the more important.

"COULD DO NOTHING WELL EXCEPT MARCH AND FIGHT"

From the *Albuquerque*, New Mexico, *Tribune*, September 15, 1955, sent to the Society by Walter R. Moore.

Gen. Stephen W. Kearny's "Army of the West," which invaded and conquered New Mexico during the Mexican War, was one of the most ragged, haphazard and undisciplined armies ever to fight under the American flag. It was also one of the toughest.

Most of the men in this army, mobilized at Ft. Leavenworth in 1846, were Missouri farm boys. They volunteered to fight for their country, but made it clear from the start that nothing else should be expected of them.

As historian Bernard De Voto said, this army "could do nothing well except march and fight, and would not do those by the numbers."

These conquering heroes straggled down the Santa Fe Trail into New Mexico in June, 1846, with little semblance of discipline or order. They refused to post guards or sentries at night, even when in enemy territory, and spent many days on the trail exploring the countryside in small groups, hunting rabbits and wasting ammunition on imaginary antelope.

They were unclean, unshaven and unshorn, and discarded most of the Army clothing and supplies that was issued to them. They complained continually about their officers, their food, service regulations, and the climate.

Once, when Gen. Kearney criticized a group of Missouri volunteers for discarding their regulation Army jackets, a captain replied that "we enlisted to fight for our country—not to dress for it."

Being volunteers, they were permitted to elect their own officers. But when a vacancy occurred among the high ranks, they stubbornly refused to elect anyone to it except from the rank of private.

When given a day's ration each morning, they would eat it all for breakfast and complain about having to cook it themselves. Then, when supper time came, they would stand around shouting insults at their officers and cursing everybody from President James Polk on down because they didn't have anything to eat.

Many of them put whisky in their canteens instead of water, ignoring the fact that liquor is a poor substitute for water when you are marching along under a hot sun. Sometimes the whisky-sippers would stampede to a buffalo wallow for a drink of impure water, which often made them deathly sick.

Wagons and ambulances were kept busy picking up the sick and intoxicated who fell by the wayside on this march into New Mexico.

George Frederick Ruxton, a young English traveler, visited a camp of these volunteer Missourians on the Rio Grande south of Socorro. He was horrified.

"From appearances no one would have imagined this to be a military encampment," he wrote. "The tents were in line, but there all uniformity ceased. There were no regulations in force with regard to cleanliness. The camp was strewn with the bones and offal of the cattle slaughtered for its supply, and not the slightest attention was paid to keeping it clear from other accumulations of filth.

"The men, unwashed and unshaven, were ragged and dirty, without uniforms, and dressed as, and how, they pleased. They wandered about, listless and sickly looking, or were sitting in groups playing cards, and swearing and cursing, even at the officers if they interfered to stop it."

But although the Englishman looked with contempt upon the discipline and management of this American army, he did not fail to recognize the fighting ability of the individual men.

"These very men, however, were as full of fight as game cocks," he added, "and shortly after defeated four times their number at Sacramento, near Chihuahua."

Ruxton forgot to mention that they also defeated a superior force at Brazito, south of Las Cruces, without losing a single man.

Despite all appearances and lack of discipline, this Army of the West—these Missouri volunteers—conquered New Mexico and California lands to add millions of square miles to the territory of the United States. Whether they did it "by the numbers" or not is of little importance today.—HOWARD BRYAN.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

American Mercury, October, 1955: "The Home That Time Forgot [Campbell House, St. Louis]," by Ruth Louise Johnson.

Annals of Iowa, July, 1955: "The Death of Zebulon M. Pike," by Robert M. Warner.

Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society, January, 1956: "Heinrich Börnstein, Ex- and Repatriate," by Alfred Vagts; "The Early Fire-Alarm Telegraph in St. Louis," by John E. Sunder.

California Historical Society Quarterly, December, 1955: "Note on Twain and [the Rev. Franklin Samuel] Rising," by Andrew Forest Muir.

Christian Herald, December, 1955: "A Candle in the Window [St. Louis Christmas Carols]," by Ruth Louise Johnson.

Freemason, December, 1955: "Dr. John Pickard," by George C. Marquis.

Hobbies, April, 1954: "Mark Twain and Eugene Field," by Cyril Clemens; January, 1956: "Mark Twain Meets Emperor Francis Josef," by Cyril Clemens.

Indiana Magazine of History, December, 1955: "The Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation: The First Twenty-Five Years," by Arthur R. Hogue.

Minnesota History, Autumn, 1955: "Dr. Edwin James, A Disappointed Explorer," by Richard G. Wood.

Missouri Archaeologist, July-October, 1955: "The Campbell Site: A Late Mississippi Town Site and Cemetery in Southeast Missouri," by Carl H. Chapman and Leo O. Anderson.

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Ozarchaeologist, December, 1955: "Early Man Near Beverly, Missouri," by Stanley N. Davis.

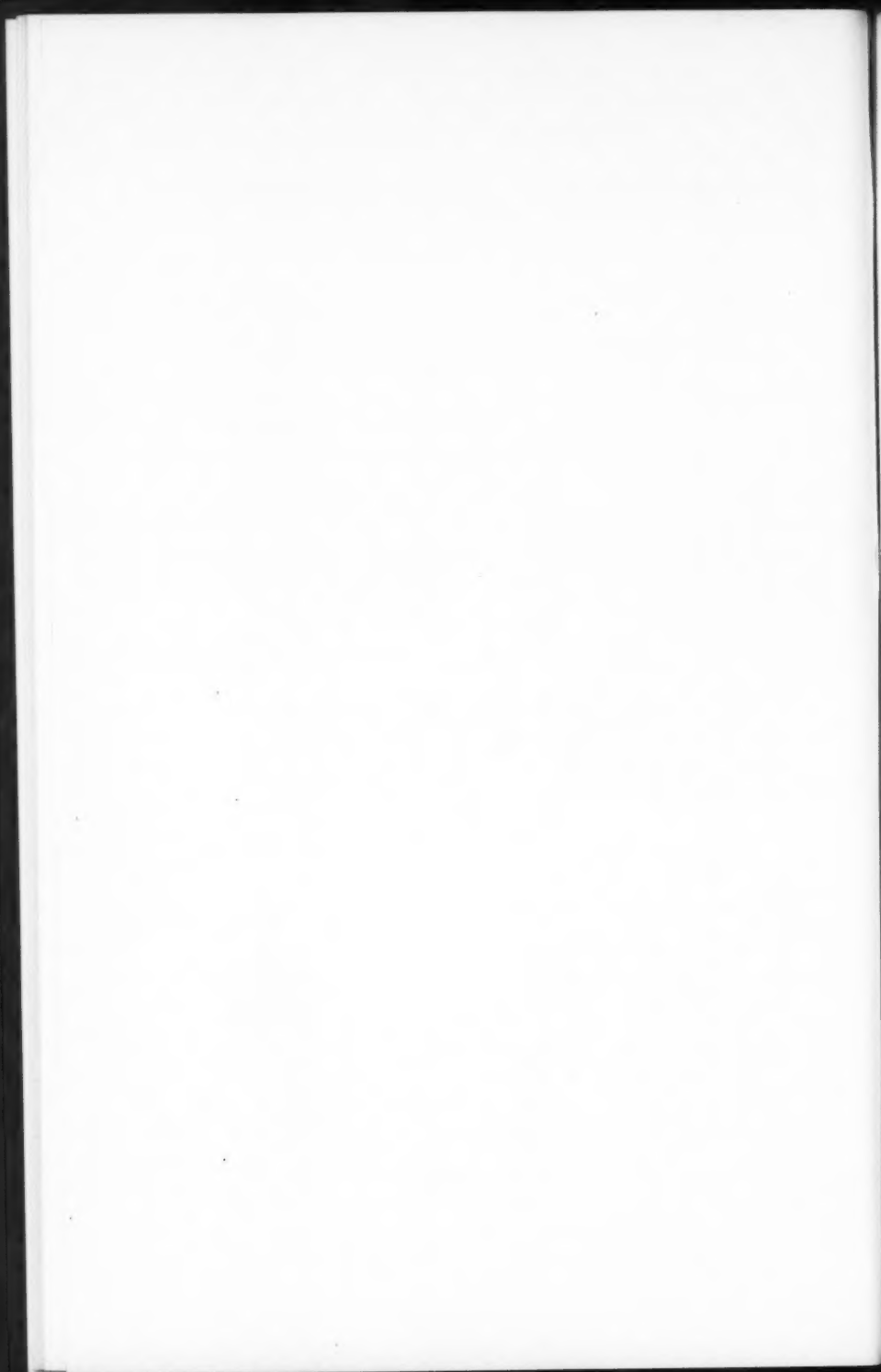
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J. N. STONEBRAKER

J. N. Stonebraker merits the Society's lasting gratitude for being originally responsible for the first major increase in legislative appropriations for the work of the Society which made it possible for it to move forward. Stonebraker was editor of the *Carrollton Republican* and president of the Missouri Press Association, and his close friend, George D. Viles (1853-1935), a Norborne banker, was chairman of the House Appropriations Committee of the Fiftieth General Assembly in 1919-1920. Stonebraker's interest in the Society aroused the enthusiasm of Representative Viles, and the two worked together to secure the allotment of necessary funds for the Society's operation.



J. N. Stonebraker in 1919

Of a request for \$32,455 for 1917-1918, the Forty-ninth General Assembly had voted \$20,840, of which only \$14,025 was approved, both amounts quite inadequate for the Society to function properly. The Society's request for 1919-1920 was \$35,885. After a stimulating hearing, where J. N. Stonebraker helped to present the Society's case, the House Appropriations Committee voted to recommend an appropriation of \$35,650, of which Governor Gardner approved \$32,150.

The precedent for essential support of the State Historical Society of Missouri was established. At one single stroke the legislative appropriation had been increased 71 percent and the available appropriation 130 percent. Only once after 1919 did the appropriation fall below \$32,150. This small town country editor and his friend, a small town country banker, performed a work of lasting value to Missouri history.

Since 1936 Mr. Stonebraker has lived in Orlando, Florida, where he is a business and public relations counsel serving financial, utility, and municipal clients.



Courtesy August A. Busch, Jr.

Laclede Landing at Present Site of St. Louis

In 1763, Pierre Laclede, a French trader of New Orleans, traveled up the Mississippi looking for a place to establish a post for trading with the Indians of the Missouri region. Since French claims to the territory east of the river had been surrendered to Britain, Laclede chose a site on the Spanish west bank, where in February, 1764, he sent young Auguste Chouteau with a party of men to lay out and begin building a settlement. In April Laclede joined them and named his village St. Louis.

It was soon enlarged by French people who moved from the east bank, and with its location providing easy access to the water routes to the west, it rapidly became the center of an extensive fur trade. It was the most important settlement in Upper Louisiana when the territory was purchased by the United States in 1803. The development of steamboat traffic further enhanced the value of the growing city's location near the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and its docks were crowded with traders, trappers, and pioneers to Santa Fe, Oregon, and California who outfitted at St. Louis. Railroads followed the steamboats, and Laclede's city was made the hub of a system of iron roads replacing the trails to the West and Southwest. Old St. Louis, the "Gateway to the West," has proved the wisdom in its founder's vision, and the city looks forward today with pride and enterprise.

This picture is one of a series of paintings O. E. Berninghaus entitled "Epoch Marking Events of American History," reproduced through the courtesy of its owner, August A. Busch, Jr., St. Louis County.

